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YORKS

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1964

No. 1 (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING:

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1964

NO. 1. (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedbergh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health
and the

Senior Public Health Inspectors.

1.

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2.

Divisional Health Office,
9, High Street.
Skipton.

Tel. Skipton 2438/9.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1964. The report again includes details of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in its No. 1. Division, for this arrangement gives a comprehensive view of our activities and has been well received in previous years.

The chances of its being read are probably inversely proportional to its length. But if it is shortened too much it is difficult to deal at all adequately with many aspects of the work. If it is lengthened it takes up a lot of time and energy, to the detriment of the work of the department; and there is always the temptation to alter the figures each year and leave the text untouched. That must certainly be avoided.

A middle course has, therefore been chosen to include some reference to most of our activities, with particular emphasis on changes and new developments, and to re-write nearly all the sections in an attempt to improve the text.

When reading the report it should be remembered that this Division deals with no less than eight county districts of greatly varying character, and covers 451,754 acres. Also that the conditions of work and duties of the staff differ considerably. Comparisons are therefore difficult.

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the eight Councils for their courtesy, confidence and interest; the health inspectors for their support, and their contributions to this Report; the chief officers of other departments for their kindness and willing help; and the family doctors, hospital staffs, and teachers for their co-operation in many aspects of our work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. HUNTER.
Medical Officer of Health.
Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARYTABLE I.

<u>DISTRICT:</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,060	160	148
Earby	3,519	5,110	66	49
Silsden	7,101	5,290	85	75
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,140	205	194
Bowland	83,327	4,730	90	56
Sedbergh	52,674	3,750	40	39
Settle	152,087	13,930	236	172
Skipton R.D.	146,071	24,000	365	315
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>451,754</u>	<u>80,010</u>	<u>1,247</u>	<u>1,048</u>

TABLE II.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still-Births</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths</u>
Barnoldswick	3	4	-
Earby	-	1	-
Silsden	2	-	-
Skipton U.D.	3	2	-
Bowland	1	-	-
Sedbergh	1	1	-
Settle	4	3	-
Skipton R.D.	12	3	-

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION - 1964.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	7	10	17
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	39	7	46
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	28	28
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	10	10
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	44	46	90
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	2	5
Diabetes	2	6	8
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	84	108	192
Coronary disease, Angina	144	106	250
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	12	21
Other Heart Diseases	43	63	106
Other Circulatory Diseases	37	35	72
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	16	19	35
Bronchitis	22	9	31
Other diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	5
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	3	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	4	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	8	4	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	30	55
Motor vehicle accidents	9	4	13
All other accidents	12	10	22
Suicide	6	2	8
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
	527	521	1,048

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1247 was registered during the year. The adjusted live birth rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 15.6 compared with 14.3., 15.4 and 15.1 in the three preceding years. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales in 1964 were respectively 18.5 and 18.4. Illegitimate births numbered 77.

The Registrar General's latest population projections forecast a gradual increase in births in England and Wales from 863 thousands in 1963-64 to 1,147 thousands in 2000. The factors underlying this are (i) the age at marriage is falling, and is associated generally with larger families; (ii) little change in the average completed family size in relation to age at marriage. This forecast implies that throughout the rest of this century the proportion of the population of pensionable age will fluctuate around the present 15 per cent; and the proportion aged under 15 will rise from the present 23 per cent to 26 per cent in 2003. During that time the present population of 52 millions will have increased to 69 millions.

The still-births after adjustment for transfer numbered 14. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 11.1 compared with 17.6 for the Administrative County; and 16.3 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1048. The adjusted death rate per thousand of population is, therefore 13.1 compared with figures of 11.5 for the Administrative County and 11.3 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths there were 26 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per thousand live births of 20.9 compared with rates of 17.5., 31.0., 20.0., 17.9 and 29.8 in the five preceding years. The rates in 1964 for the Administrative County and England and Wales were respectively 22.2 and 20.0. Of the 26 deaths 9 were attributed to congenital malformations, 4 to pneumonia, 1 to gastro-enteritis, and 12 to various other diseases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths in 1964.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.1. THE COST OF MEDICAL CARE.

The cost of the National Health Service in the United Kingdom now exceeds £1000 million per year. Ten years ago, when expenditure was less than half this amount, the cost of the Health Service was the source of continued public concern. It is of interest to note that controversy has largely died away, and the criticism is now over its shortcomings - i.e., waiting lists, shortage of nurses, out of date hospital buildings etc. The reader may well ask why this is so, when there has been a general improvement in levels of health and nutrition, and when the preventive medical services have made such spectacular advances in the control of infectious diseases. The short answer is that when hospital beds are no longer required for one purpose they are immediately taken over for others; and that the energies of most people in the Health Services are devoted to devising and discovering ways of doing things better, more effectively, and more humanely; generally at greater cost. Furthermore, more and more diseases are being treated which would, even 20 years ago, have been left to a fatal outcome. Chest surgery, brain surgery, and geriatrics (treatment of the aged) are but three examples. Although no estimate is available of the cost of medical care in this area it is important to keep these national figures in mind.

2. GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Last year reference was made to the Gillie Report on the general practitioner service, where many criticisms of the present form of organisation were made. Since then a working party has been set up to discuss terms and conditions of service, and various recommendations have appeared. Some of these can be implemented, but much depends on the type of practice and locality, and these vary widely. For example, in this Division there are 38 principals and two full-time assistants resident therein, and more than 20 principals residing outside but having patients within it. Of the 38 principals 19 are in what are classified as Restricted Areas, where the number of doctors is adequate, the maximum number of patients permitted on the list of a doctor being (a) 3,500 for a single-handed practitioner, or (b) 4,500 for a member of a partnership provided the average for the partnership does not exceed 3,500. 17 principals are in Open Areas where lists average 2,100 to 2,500., and further applications to practise therein would be accepted. Two are in Designated Areas where an initial practice allowance is available to encourage new entrants, the existing average lists being over 2,500 patients. The fourth category is described as Intermediate, where with lists averaging 1,800 to 2,100 the number of doctors is judged to be adequate. Such is the position here, but on a national scale the number of general practitioners is falling and this is likely to continue for at least ten years, until more graduates are available from the new medical schools. Many hospitals are also short of doctors despite the large numbers from India, Pakistan and Africa working here for limited periods.

3. HOSPITAL SERVICES:

Considerable space was devoted to the new 650 bed district hospital at Eastburn in last year's report. Building has not started yet, and there will obviously be no major alterations in our existing services until it is complete. When it is there would seem to be a good case for making it the basic unit in an Area Health Board, as recommended by the Porritt Report, for providing comprehensive medical, nursing and ancillary services. In the meantime, there can be little complaint about our beds and waiting lists. There is no shortage of accommodation for maternity cases, sick children, tuberculosis, and infectious diseases. The consultant obstetric unit at St. John's Hospital and the acute medical beds at Raikeswood have been of great value; and Skipton and Keighley can now deal with all forms of surgery outside the special units (i.e., thoracic, brain). But the most important development during the year was the appointment of a consultant in geriatrics to Raikeswood Hospital. Working in close co-operation with the Divisional Health Services he soon reduced the long waiting list to nil, and has placed the treatment of the long term sick on an entirely new footing. That was always recognised as possible, for our allocation of such beds was 2.4 per thousand population compared with the Ministry of Health's standard of 1.4. But it required someone to do it, and to organise a day hospital unit as well. These remarks apply only to hospitals within the Keighley - Skipton group. Many patients go to hospitals outside it because they are more conveniently situated - e.g., Burnley, Blackburn and Lancaster, each providing a comprehensive range of services.

The only real difficulty seems to be accommodation for the mentally subnormal, particularly the grossly defective 'cot and chair' cases. But the position is improving slowly, and may be eased by the provision of a special care unit in the new training centre in Skipton.

4. LABORATORY SERVICES.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods, along with specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratories at Preston, Bradford and Wakefield. They continue to provide an excellent service and the Directors are available for consultation when required.

5. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The County Council provides clinics for Child Welfare, Relaxation and Mothercraft, Speech Therapy, Child Guidance, and dental treatment. Details and attendances are given in Section F. The Regional Hospital Board provides a clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and the supervision of contacts. This is at Skipton Hospital where X-ray and laboratory facilities are at hand. The Board also provides a Venereal Diseases clinic at Keighley; there are similar clinics at Burnley, Preston and Lancaster. Skipton Hospital has a full range of medical and surgical clinics, including paediatrics, radiotherapy and dermatology.

A Family Planning Clinic is held at Skipton Hospital on three Wednesday evenings each month. In addition to advice on contraception, it is also the aim to help married couples with emotional difficulties and problems of infertility.

An interesting development in this field is the establishment of a domiciliary birth control service for depressed sections of the community who, for various reasons, are not willing or able to travel to clinics although overburdened by family troubles. These are problem families or 'pre-problem' families, and it has been found in several places that the Local Authority, The Ministry of Health and the National Assistance Board can save money by undertaking such a domiciliary service within the limits of local needs.

6. DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

The provision of home nurses, midwives, health visitors, and home helps is the responsibility of the County Council. Details will be found in Section F.

7. WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

The services available for the Blind, the Deaf, and for those who are substantially and permanently handicapped and crippled by physical disabilities have been described in previous reports. They are under the administrative control of the Divisional Welfare Officer, and there are no particular developments to report.

8. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who:-

- (a) are suffering from grave, chronic disease, or being aged or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and -
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Under the first Act application for removal is made to a Magistrates Court. Under the second an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace, and is used in cases of urgency. In either case it is a melancholy proceeding to remove an old person from home against his or her will; and a great responsibility. It was necessary to take action on one occasion during the year, and remove an old man who fulfilled all the above criteria. Many weeks of persuasion having failed he had to be removed to hospital when he developed complications of urinary disease. He died four months later.

9. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS.

Seven Government Ministries and the Home Office continue their watch on levels of radioactivity in the atmosphere, rain water, soil, human bones, farm animals, rivers, herbage, milk and other foods by complicated and highly refined radio-chemical analysis. The results for 1963 show that for strontium-90 and caesium - 137 there was a two-fold increase over the 1962 levels, but iodine-131 was not detected.

Despite these increases the assurance is given "that there is no general cause for alarm or even anxiety provided the general scientific basis of the 1960 White Paper on the effect of radiation on man is correct". And it is predicted that the deposition of strontium and caesium should be decreasing appreciably by the end of 1964.

10. CIVIL DEFENCE.

Plans for dispersal and billeting, and for training in home nursing and first aid were mentioned in the two preceding reports, and there does not seem to be anything to add this year.

11. CLEAN AIR.

References to this subject will be found in the reports of the Public Health Inspectors - Section D. Skipton's first Smoke Control Order came into operation in September 1963. Its second Order has been accepted, but implementation deferred for two years to allow time for British Railways to deal with the smoke from its engines. The Barnoldswick Council is investigating the feasibility of introducing smoke control in that town.

On the national level 1,771 orders covering over 2,320,000 premises had been made by local authorities in England up to mid-December 1964. There has been some falling off in progress in the past eighteen months, but the Government hopes that this will be rectified by the introduction of simplifying procedures, for the trend of modern living is against the open coal fire.

This is shown by the change in domestic habits of fuel consumption, for over the whole of Great Britain domestic coal consumption fell from 37 million tons in 1952 to 33 in 1962. In the same period the use of coal for electricity production rose from 35 to 60 million tons, and the total fuel oil consumption of the nation from 7 to 31 million tons.

12. FOOD HYGIENE.

Despite the attention now given to food hygiene in this country the incidence of food poisoning shows no diminution. The statistics for 1963 (the latest available at the time of writing) show over 13,000 persons were affected. Many more cases would go unreported. Meat products were incriminated in 87 per cent of outbreaks in which the food responsible for the illness was traced. The items most commonly concerned were reheated meat, pre-cooked meat served cold, and pies made with pre-cooked meat. Cooking meat some hours or even the day before it is required is a common practice in large scale catering, and its inherent dangers are still insufficiently recognised.

Reference was made in the 1963 Report to the thirty plants, to be operated from 1st January 1964., for the pasteurisation of home produced and imported liquid and frozen whole egg. Although the results are not available at the time of writing this measure should go a long way in reducing salmonella type food poisoning.

13. WATER SUPPLIES.

Four Water Boards control all our major supplies, but there are many private supplies to villages, hamlets and isolated properties which have not been taken over. The Health Departments are still concerned with the quality of supplies, with quantity on occasions, and with the health of workmen employed on water undertakings. Details are given in the reports of the Public Health Inspectors.

With regard to the fluoridation of drinking water - that is making good the deficiencies of fluoride to the extent of one part per million - the position is as follows:-

The West Riding County Council, as the local health authority, has approved it. Five of the district councils have also agreed, one has rejected it, and two have the proposal under consideration. But in no district has the process of fluoridation actually started. This delay is unfortunate, for all our supplies are deficient in fluoride, and its addition can be expected to reduce dental decay in children by 60 per cent; and this benefit will remain with them as adolescents and adults. Elsewhere, the position is, that Birmingham started adding 1 part per million of fluoride to its water in June at an estimated cost of £7,000 per annum for over a million people. All water in Anglesey had fluoride in August, half the island having had it since 1955. The "go-ahead" has also been given in Eire, following the failure of a High Court action in July.

14. CREMATION.

The dead now occupy an estimated 1,500 square miles of Britain in all, and take over some 400 acres more every year. To reclaim long disused cemeteries can cost from £4,000 up to £20,000 per acre if disinterment is involved. Many people think that cremation is the solution and the practice is certainly increasing rapidly. It is over 40 per cent now, a rate which has doubled within ten years. A crematorium was opened in Skipton in June, 1952., and since then 11,094 bodies have been dealt with in this simple, hygienic and inexpensive way.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Division:-

Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, food poisoning, measles, whooping-cough, meningococcal infection, acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) acute encephalitis (infective and post-infectious) ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, acute primary and influenzal pneumonia, plague and anthrax.

1. DIPHTHERIA.

Small outbreaks of this disease continue to occur. In 1963 there were 8 cases (one fatal) and 50 carriers in Keighley, and three carriers in this Division. No cases or carriers were reported in 1964.

2. SCARLET FEVER.

43 cases were notified compared with 20 and 47 in the two preceding years. They were mild and nearly all nursed at home.

3. WHOOPING COUGH:

There were 158 notifications compared with 33, 26, 58, 89 and 114 in the five preceding years. If this seems disappointing it should be remembered that deaths from this disease have fallen from around 400 per year to about 20 in the past 20 years. At the same time a vast amount of ill-health in the form of permanently damaged lungs has been prevented. But vaccination against this disease, and some others, is not complete nor permanent. The immunity, whether produced artificially by injection or naturally by an attack of the disease, tends to wane with the years; and it is now recognised that middle aged or even older people do suffer from the disease with a persistent, spasmodic, paroxysmal, unproductive cough. They may even vomit, but do not whoop as the tracheal 'rings' are now made of cartilage. Close enquiry in these cases often reveals whooping-cough modified by immunisation in children with whom they have been in close contact.

4. MEASLES:

772 cases were notified compared with 1,279 last year - that being the highest figure for six years. There are some who say "Let the children have measles and get it over with". But such a process is better avoided, for measles is an unpleasant disease and liable to complications. Furthermore, a few deaths occur each year despite treatment with antibiotics, raised standards of nutrition and hygiene, and the abolition of overcrowding. Further advance is likely to come only from prevention of the disease by immunisation, and trials of measles vaccines are now being undertaken in Yorkshire and elsewhere.

5. POLIOMYELITIS:

Thanks to vaccination the decline in poliomyelitis continues. There were no cases in the Division, but two parents had a virus meningitis which was at first thought to be 'polio', particularly as their four children had been immunised but they had not. Both made complete recoveries.

6. DYSENTERY.

19 cases were notified but they were only part of an outbreak which occurred in the late autumn. These cases occurred in or were traced to a nursery school, and an infants school. But there is reason to believe that many other cases went unrecognised or unreported.

7. GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

This is not a notifiable disease but some outbreaks are reported nearly every year. They occur mainly in hotels, guest houses and holiday camps, and are usually blamed on the food. But the pattern of spread is unlike food poisoning, and although much effort is expended on obtaining samples of food and water, and specimens of excreta, the laboratory reports do not reveal bacteria as the cause. There is now strong presumptive evidence, based on both epidemiological study and human volunteer experiment, that non-bacterial gastro-enteritis is a virus disease. It is usually of short duration, without fever or complications and has been given various names - e.g., winter vomiting disease, epidemic nausea and vomiting, epidemic diarrhoea and vomiting. It may affect anywhere between 10 and 100 per cent of the children and adults 'at risk' and it is well recognised in seaside resorts where outbreaks are seeded by the arrival of persons incubating the disease, and the spread of the illness is encouraged by the herding together of susceptibles.

8. UNDULANT FEVER.

Britain is the only country in Europe in which this disease is not notifiable. It is appreciated that an eradication programme, similar to that by which bovine tuberculosis has been eliminated, would be expensive; but notification would enable much to be done in cleaning up infected herds, and many human cases would thus be avoided. Unfortunately, the majority of cases go unrecognised, and although the Ministry of Agriculture agree that the vaccination of calves with Strain 19 has not been very successful no indication has been given as to when an eradication programme might be started.

9. SMALLPOX.

In a recent World Health Organisation report it was stated that in the past twelve years the number of cases of smallpox in the world had fallen from 500,000 to less than 100,000. But these are reported cases and probably no more than a fraction of the actual numbers. Since the only source of the smallpox virus is man, and since vaccination protects for years, eradication should be within the compass of modern preventive medicine. It would take too long to explain why eradication will not be achieved for a long time. But it will not be, and the policy of the Ministry of Health is for vaccination in the second year of childhood. As the vaccination rate in this Division is only 26 per cent it is as well to remind parents that there were five separate importations of smallpox into this country in 1962., and that of the 62 secondary cases, 24 died.

10. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The British Medical Association report on Venereal Disease and Young People states that these diseases are primarily a moral and social problem. Even if "a contraceptive was invented which was extremely effective, and even if venereal diseases could be entirely eliminated by medical means, then a social and moral problem would still exist". This statement was criticised - moralizing usually is. But apart from improving sex education, which is said to be mostly inadequate or misdirected, it is difficult to see what the doctors can do beyond giving treatment to the infected and examining their contacts. Fortunately, V.D. has never been a problem in this Division, and total notifications in 1964 only amounted to one for gonorrhoea, two for syphilis, and 31 for other infections. These are clinic attenders and do not include those cases treated by their family doctors. The infector pool in this country is maintained by the large towns and particularly the seaports; and from these we are well removed.

11. TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis is still a more frequent cause of death than any of the notifiable infectious diseases. It still claims its 3,000 victims each year, and 20,000 cases are notified. Furthermore, it causes three times as much absence from work as all the other infectious diseases (other than colds and influenza). These are facts we are in danger of forgetting because of the decline in tuberculosis in the past 15 years, and it is appropriate to note that we have the requirements for dealing with this disease in:-
 (a) an extensive chest radiology service - provided that doctors and patients will use it., (b) adequate beds for cases requiring hospitalisation; (c) drugs which are known to be satisfactory, and which, if used properly will prevent the emergence of drug resistant germs; (d) a programme of B.C.G. vaccination which will protect through adolescence if only parents will sign a form of consent for their children to be given it at school. These are the basis of any plan to combat tuberculosis.

With regard to mass radiography., the Bradford Unit paid its annual visit in the Spring with the following results:-

1. Examinations carried out:

(a) Miniature X-rays taken:	4,417
(b) Number recalled for large film:	43

2. Analysis of provisional findings:

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis.	3
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	12
(c) Other abnormalities	20

In addition there is a miniature X-ray sited in Keighley, free access to the hospital X-ray facilities at Keighley and Skipton, and consultant chest clinics at both hospitals.

Since the beds at Middleton (Ilkley) became redundant cases of tuberculosis are treated at Grassington hospital. It is by no means fully occupied, and the majority of patients are immigrants, from the West Riding industrial areas. In so far as drugs are concerned, there is only one patient in the Division resistant to treatment. Drug resistance does not seem to be the problem once feared. B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year olds was introduced on a large scale some ten years ago, and events have proved that it gives a very good measure of protection for at least seven years and probably longer. The uptake (at 85%) could be a good deal better. The statistics are given in Section F.

With regard to the divisional figures for 1964., these are given in the table, along with those for the three preceding years.

	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>
(a) No. of new notifications:	20	16	16	23
(b) No. of admissions to chest Hospitals:	15	15	22	22
(c) No. of discharges from chest hospitals:	9	16	24	19
(d) No. on registers at 31st December:	331	352	411	425

12. OTHER DISEASES:

These were few, as can be seen in the table which follows:

But they do not include the coughs, colds and minor fevers which are still so troublesome in winter and now known to be due to respiratory syncytial, adeno, influenza, parainfluenza and coryza viruses.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Cases							
	Barnoldswick U.D.	Earby U.D.	Silsden U.D.	Skipton U.D.	Bowland R.D.	Sedburgh R.D.	Settle R.D.	Skipton R.D.
Scarlet Fever	3	1	6	1	5	5	-	22
Whooping Cough	32	34	-	8	11	6	5	62
Poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	96	37	5	127	119	35	304	49
Acute Pneumonia	3	6	5	-	-	2	2	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory:	-	2	2	3	1	-	2	4
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION D.BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Dairies and Milkshops	-
Bakehouses	41
Other premises where food is prepared and sold	123
Factories, mechanical and non-mechanical	53
Ice-cream samples	7
Ice-cream premises	7
Infectious disease investigations	-
Milk samples	-
Water samples, Town's Supply	
Bacteriological	26
Plumbo-solvency	8
Chemical	2
Drains inspected and tested	112
Reservoirs	4
Council tip, salvage shed and depot	162
Smoke observations	141
Rats and mice destruction	132
Schools	20
Mortuary	2
Dwelling-houses - Public Health Acts	
(incl. revisits)	632
Housing Acts:	
(incl. revisits)	216
	<u>1,688</u>

Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors	212
Complaints	52
Informal notices under the Public Health Act	23
Informal notices complied with	21
Premises rendered fit without service of informal notice	55

STATUTORY NOTICES

	Number served	Number outstanding 1963	Number complied 1964
Housing Act, 1957			
Section 9	-	-	-
Factories Act, 1937-61	-	-	-
Public Health Act, 1936	1	-	-
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951			
Section 53.	-	-	-
Nuisances found in 1964.	77		
Nuisances in hand at end of 1963:	17		
Total needing abatement:	94		
Total abated during 1964:	78		
Total outstanding at end of 1964:	16		

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	31
Additional fresh water closets	23
Drains reconstructed	52
New drains provided	2
W.C. repositioned	3
Existing drainage systems subjected to tests	1
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	45
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	-
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	8
Defective flue and chimney repaired	6
Defective dustbins replaced	1
Lime washing	-
Defective roofs repaired	4
W.C. general defects	-
Defective septic tanks repaired or cleansed	1
Insufficient or defective water supply to W.C.	5
Accumulations removed	6
Miscellaneous	7

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. No. of dwelling-houses in District: 3,936

2. No. of houses included in above:

(a) Back-to-back 162
(b) Single back: -

3. SLUM CLEARANCE:

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.64. in respect of which no representation has yet been made: 71

Details of future slum clearance programmes: 39

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE:

No. of houses incl. in Representations made during year:

(a) In clearance areas: -
(b) Individual unfit houses: 8

A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year Persons: Families:</u>	
In Clearance Areas.			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sects.16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-

/continued

		<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u> <u>Persons: Families:</u>	
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7)	Houses incl. in unfitness orders made para. 2 of the second schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959	-	-	-
A. 2.	NO. OF DWELLINGS INCL. ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS CLOSED	-	-	-
B.	UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8)	Under Sects.16(4).,17(1) & 35(1) Hsg. Act,1957 & Sect.26 Hsg. Act, 1961.	5	6	3
(9)	Under Sects.17(3) & 26 Hsg. Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10)	Parts of building closed under Sec.18 Hsg. Act, 1957.	-	-	-
C	UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
		<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local authority</u>	
(11)	After informal action by Local Authority	57	-	
(12)	After formal notice under -			
	(a) Public Health Acts	-	1	
	(b) Sects.9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-	
(13)	Under Sect.24 Hsg. Act,1957			
D.	UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957).			
		<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. 1.</u>	
		1	2	

/continued

Position at end of year - 19.

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in Col.1</u>
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Sect.48.	-	-
(b) Under Sect.17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Sect.46.	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary accommodation under Sects.34 and 53.	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in Col.1.</u>
	1	2
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	4	5

5. NUMBER OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS:

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	-
(b) Overcrowding	-

6. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil

7. OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Local Authority during the year

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during year	
by the Local Authority:	Nil
by Private Enterprise:	2

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

	Formal applicat- ions rec'd during yr.	Applications approved . . during yr.	No. of dwellings during yr.
(a) CONVERSIONS (No. of dwellings is the No. resulting from completion of the work).	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary Grants	9	9	7
Standard Grants	58	52	38

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

No. of applications:	15
No. of approvals:	12
No. refused or withdrawn:	3

WATER SUPPLY

1. The water supply has been satisfactory

(a) in quality:

(b) in quantity:

2. Samples of water have been analysed periodically, and the results are in tabulated form.

3. The results of samples taken from Elslack Supply for -

(a) PLUMBO-SOLVENCY, show no lead absorption taking place, and

(b) Chemical analysis shows a pH value of 7.0 ., the water thus being satisfactory.

The results of samples taken from White Moor Supply for chemical analysis show the water to have a low pH value of 6.9 showing the water is liable to be plumbo-solvent, but otherwise a very satisfactory water. ...

4. Action in respect of any form of contamination has not been necessary.

5. (a) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply as at 1st January, 1964 is 3,900.

(b) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply by means of standpipes is NIL.

6. Fluoride Content:	Elslack Supply:	0.1 p.p.m.
	White Moor "	0.1 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM EISLACK
RESERVOIR.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bacilli</u> <u>McConkey 2 Days 37°C</u>	<u>Probable No.</u> <u>Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
8.1.64	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
12.2.64	"	"	"
11.3.64	"	"	"
11.3.64	"	"	"
8.4.64.	"	"	"
6.5.64	"	"	"
10.6.64	"	"	"
22.7.64	18+	9	Unsatisfactory
5.8.64	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
5.8.64	3	"	"
2.9.64	Nil	"	"
14.10.64	"	"	"
4.11.64	18+	18+	Unsatisfactory
4.11.64	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
24.11.64	"	"	"
2.12.64	Nil	Nil	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM WHITE MOOR
SUPPLY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli Bacilli</u> <u>McConkey 2 Days 37°C.</u>	<u>Probable No.</u> <u>Faecal Coli</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
8.1.64	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
12.2.64	"	"	"
11.3.64	"	"	"
11.3.64	"	"	"
8.4.64	"	"	"
6.5.64	"	"	"
10.6.64	"	"	"
22.7.64	"	"	"
2.9.64	"	"	"
14.10.64	"	"	"
4.11.64	"	"	"
4.11.64	"	"	"
24.11.64	"	"	"
2.12.64	"	"	"

+ Untreated water.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewerage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane.

During the year 374 yards of new surface water sewer have been laid.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

157 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. No instance of pollution came to the notice of the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system, there being no sewer available.

The Council makes a £10 grant toward the conversion of waste water closets, and owners of property have converted 37.

61 additional fresh water closets were constructed.

2 new drains provided, and 52 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with domestic premises:-

Fresh Water Closets:	5000
Waste Water Closets:	526
Pail Closets:	<u>19</u>
	<u>5545</u>

FACTORIES

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register.

Cotton manufacturers	8
Light Woollens	1
Silk manufacturers	2
Clothing "	1
Joiners & Undertakers	8
Shoemakers & Repairers	4
Cloggers	-
Motor Engineers & Garages	8
Millwrights & Engineers	5
Corn Miller	1
Printers	1
Steam Laundries	2
Monumental Masons	1
Foundries	2
Plumbers	4
Mattress Makers	1

C/F 49

B/F	49
Filter manufacturers	1
Property repairers	3
Plastic Manufacturers	1
Velvet " " " "	1
Others	<u>7</u>
	<u>62</u>

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:Found:Remedied:

Intervening ventilated space	-	-
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Other offences	4	1

WORK PLACES

Work places have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and all were found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

A detailed report was submitted to the Education Authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with suggestions therein.

It would be better if provisions could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the schools to obviate the freezing up of the system in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
(Byelaws)

In no instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT

There are two places of entertainment in the district consisting of one cinema, and one ballroom: there are also six public houses and five clubs which are visited periodically, and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956:-

Number of Chimneys:	17
No. of observations of 30 mins. duration:	141
Average time smoke emitted Ringelmann Chart No. 1.	1.44
Average time smoke emitted Ringelmann Chart No. 2.	0.0213

Average time smoke emitted per observation: 1.4613.

On no occasion was black smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed. Twelve interviews were made with owners, managers and engineers in regard to the conditions laid down in the Clean Air Act, 1956.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is no registered common lodging house within the district; the last being closed on 10th September, 1955.

REFUSE COLLECTIONWeights per 1,000 Population

<u>Population</u> <u>Census 1961</u>	<u>Waste Paper</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Other Material</u> <u>Tons</u>
10,267	16.82	1.42

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSINGCollection of Trade and Domestic Refuse

Total loads removed 2,737. = 6,664 tons approx.

Cost:-	£.	s.	d.
Wages, Repairs, Replacements etc.	7,067	19	-
Average cost per ton	1	1	2

Refusal Disposal

Total Cost	708	5	2
Average cost per ton		2	2
Paper Salvage (collection & disposal)			
Total Cost	851	19	11

COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Cost							8,628.	9	1.
<u>Income</u>									
Salvage, paper	1,269	1	11						
Scrap Iron, Metals									
Tyres etc.	239	1	10						
Miscellaneous	4	12	6						
Trade refuse	164	-	-	1,676	16	3			

Net Cost							6,951	12	10
Average cost per ton							1	-	10
Est. cost per building							1	15	3

Cleansing pails & tanks

Total Cost				102	14	8			
Cost of Cleansing Street(gross)				2,091	4	6			
<u>Income</u>	487	17	3						
Net Cost				1,603	7	3			
Cost of Cleansing gullies				481	2	4			
Total:				2,084	9	7			
Gross Cost							9,036	2	5

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

132 visits were made to suspect rat and mice infested premises.
35 premises were treated during the year for either rat or mice infestation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are two registered premises in the district; they use only materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMEAT AND OTHER FOODS

No. of butchers' shops:	14
Premises used for the preparation of	
sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods:	12
Manufacture & sale of ice-cream:	1
Sale of Ice-cream	55

FOOD HYGIENE

123 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	1	1	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Ham	-	1	23	-
Meat	-	-	-	-
	1	3	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

ICE-CREAM

There are 55 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act.

7 samples were taken for analysis; the results being as follows:-

No. of samples in "Provisional Grade"	1.	4
ditto	Grade 2	1
ditto	Grade 3	1
ditto	Grade 4	1
		<hr/>
		7

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register is 14. 41 visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be clean and satisfactory.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws for the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery" of foodstuffs made under Section 15., Food and Drugs Act, on 8th May, 1950. Some attempt has been made by shopkeepers and assistants to comply with these byelaws, and to requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS

Grocers	44
Grocers & Confectioners	4
Butchers	14
Bakers & Confectioners	10
Confectioners	9
Greengrocers	13
Sweets and Confectioners	3
Fish and Chips	5
Sweets	9
Cooked Meats	5
Health and Food Stores	1
Cafes	6
	<u>123</u>

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

Registration under Section 76.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:-

Number on register: 10.

Registration of Food from outside the district:-

Butchers	2
Greengrocers	-
Ice-Cream	5
Cooked Meat & Cheese	<u>1</u>
	<u>8</u>

Registration under Section 120.

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:

Number on register: 24.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNSRecorded by Mr. C.R. Nutter at the Modern School, Barnoldswick

<u>Months:</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches</u>
January	13	1.76
February	13	1.03
March	18	3.16
April	20	2.94
May	19	3.81
June	19	1.98
July	14	5.57
August	13	3.23
September	17	2.26
October	13	2.59
November	18	3.78
December	19	8.16
	<hr/> 196 <hr/>	<hr/> 40.27 <hr/>

Total No. of days with rain recorded: 196

Total rainfall in inches: 40.27

Wettest month: December

Driest Month: February

Longest dry period: October 30th to November 8th.
(10 days inclusive).

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1964.PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.INSPECTIONS

GENERAL

Drainage	39
Public Conveniences	54
Rodent Control	93
Refuse Collection & Salvage	154
Smoke Observations	70
Defective Dustbins	8
Factories	32
Interviews with owners	106
Accumulations	2
Clinic	12
Outscavenging	2
Schools	3
Sewer Treatment	91
Hotels and Inns	14
Refuse Disposal	154
Disinfestation	24

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections	66
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries	1
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SAMPLING

Water (Plumbo-solvency)	8
Water (Bacteriological)	22
Milk (Brucella abortus)	36

NOTICES

INFORMAL

Served	2	Complied with	2
--------	---	---------------	---

FORMAL

Served	-	Complied with	-
--------	---	---------------	---

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Roofs repaired	8
Defective plaster repaired	16
Outbuildings repaired	3
Walls repaired	10
Doors repaired	4
Fireplaces repaired	6
Defective drains repaired	42
Eaves gutters repaired	20
Sinks repaired	14
W.W.C's repaired	20

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during the year through the efficient and willing co-operation of the outdoor staff. Most of the outlying farms are now receiving our service leaving only those which are inaccessible to the vehicle.

SALVAGE

Collection of waste paper, rags and scrap from households is carried out in conjunction with refuse collection, and a separate collection for shops and business premises is made.

COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Year ended 31st March, 1964.

EXPENDITURE

	£.	s.	d.			
<u>Collection</u>						
Wages & Bonuses	3,710	6	0			
Haulage	1,209	8	9			
Tools, Implements & Repairs	32	15	4			
Outscavenging	6	13	4			
Rates, Rent and Insurance	68	5	0			
Depot Repairs	54	16	10			
Protective Clothing	75	0	0	£5,160	16	4

Disposal

Wages:-						
Tip	773	14	2			
Incinerator	24	9	10			
Repair & Maintenance	515	9	2			
Rent & Rates	13	0	0			
Loan Charges	50	7	9	£1,377	0	11
				£6,537	17	5

INCOMECollection

Salvage	1,196	18	7			
Re-chargeable works	204	13	7			
Profit on Dustbins	5	1	8	£1,406	13	10

Disposal

Tipping Charges	12	15	0			
Rent of Booth Bridge Farm	29	0	0			
Disposal of Carcasses	10	0	0	£	42	5
				£1,448	18	10

Average net cost per load £3. 5 9.

Average net cost per ton £1 12 10

No. of loads removed by motor vehicle 1,548

Estimated weight removed 3,096 tons

FACTORIES

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(a) Factories in which Sects.1,2,3,4 & 6 to be enforced by the Local Authority	9	4	-	-
(b) Factories not incl. in (a) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	14	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excl. Out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	49	18	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found -</u>		<u>No. of cases in which -</u>
	<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied:</u>	<u>Prosecutions:</u>
Want of cleanliness			
Overcrowding			
Unreasonable temperature			
Inadequate ventilation			
Ineffective drainage of floors			
Sanitary Conveniences			
(a) Insufficient			
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	
(c) Not separate			
Other offences against the Act not including offences against Outworkers			

SCHOOLS:

Regular inspections of all schools in the District were carried out and co-operation from the Supervisor of the Canteen at New Road School, which supplies all dinners to the schools in the Area, was received at all times.

NOISE

A small number of complaints were received during the year regarding noise from factories. These nuisances were discussed with the factory management and, through their co-operation, were minimised to the satisfaction of all parties.

This is a new type of nuisance for the Health Inspector to deal with, but in the limited experience of this Department it would appear that with a little thoughtfulness these nuisances need never arise.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Some complaints were received regarding the nuisance from stored hen manure. In all cases the offenders were interviewed and the nuisance removed.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Clubs and licensed premises have received regular visits and all were found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke Observations are undertaken every month, and through the co-operation of the Engineers and Boilermen it has been possible to overcome any offences without having to take proceedings against the offenders. At the moment two factories are replacing their existing coal fired boilers with oil fired so by next year there will only be four chimneys in the District burning coal.

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Interviews	143
Inspections	190

The following tables give details of the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list, together with the rehousing that has taken place during the year:-

No. on register 31.12.63.	63
No. of applicants registered in 1964:	85
No. rehoused during 1964	44
No. withdrawn	6
Total number on register 31.12.64.	98

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licences in force for caravan sites, and all casual caravan parking has been dealt with without recourse to law.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is none in this District.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Undertaker	Craven Water Board
Nature/Origin of supply	Upland Surface
No. of Dwellinghouses supplied	1,839
Insufficiency of supply	None
Unsatisfactory supply	None
Improvement of supply	None

EDUCATION

More and more time is being taken up in educating the public in the importance of environmental health. Film shows and lectures are used and the Department is always willing to attend any meetings of voluntary societies and public bodies to further its aims.

It has now become standard practice to interview owners or occupiers regarding nuisances which they are responsible for rather than send an informal notice. This takes up a lot more of our time, but the value in public relations is well worth it, and we now find, in most cases, that nuisances are being dealt with without any lengthy delays.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Houses (percentage of total) connected to sewers:	96.7%
-do- with satisfactory private drainage:	3.3%
-do- with unsatisfactory drainage:	-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes:

Under construction at year end	-
Awaiting approval at year end	-
In preparation at year end	-

Details of and part of District requiring:-

Sewers	-
Improvement of Defective Sewers	-
Sewage Disposal Works	-
Improvement or extension of Sewage Disposal Works	-
Attention to Storm Water Overflow	-

RODENT CONTROL

93 visits were made during the year in order to deal with complaints received. No heavy infestations were encountered, but regular and systematic treatments have been carried out whenever weather conditions permitted at the Council's Refuse Tip, Sewage Works and Depot. Minor infestations at individual properties were dealt with, and where necessary structural work executed.

A sewer treatment was carried out when 91 manholes were baited. The poison used was Fluoracetamide which proved to be highly successful.

MILK AND DAIRIES

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin	Methylene			
Tested	Blue	6	6	-
Pasteurised		1	1	-

Biological Samples

No. of samples inspected for:-

Tuberculosis: 3 No. positive: -

Brucellosis:

Ring Test: 36 No. positive: 12 Culture Test: 12 No. positive: 6

MEAT SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTING VEHICLES:

These have remained satisfactory throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 7 licenced slaughtermen on the register.

BAKEHOUSES:

Conditions at all times were found to be satisfactory.

FISH FRYERS:

10 visits were made to the five premises on the register and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

TINS OF:-OTHER FOODS:-

Beans	11	Corned Beef	2
Pineapple Juice	9	Mixed Foods	19
Peas	8	9 lb. Danish Ham	
Tomatoes	8	6 lb. Jellied Ham (PEK)	
Pineapples	7	3 lb. 2 oz. Corned Beef	
Tomato Juice	5	3 sacks Jersey Potatoes	
Grapefruit	5	6 packs Cheese Biscuits	
Iced Gems	5	3 Packs biscuits	
Strawberries	4	1 Box dates	
Steak	4	1 pack Frolic	
Sago	4		
Rhubarb	3		
Lobster	2		

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

There is only one manufacturing pork butcher in the District, but several other shops retail made up foods. All were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises are situated in the area:-

- 21 Grocers & General Provisions
- 10 Sweets and Tobacco
- 5 Fish Fryers
- 9 Hotels and Clubs
- 7 Greengrocers
- 1 Pork Butcher
- 10 Confectioners
- 2 Cafes

66 visits were made to all food premises to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being operated. Advice and help was freely given where necessary and co-operation from the traders has been received at all times. There were no cases of Food Poisoning in the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A total of 50 forms OSR 1 were initially received for the Registration of premises under the above Act, but it was soon appreciated that a number of these need not have applied due to their being family businesses etc. An initial inspection was, therefore, made to find out the actual number of premises affected, and the total number of these was found to be 34.

Out of these 34, 6 were inspected before the end of the year; all contravening the Act in varying degrees. It is hoped to complete the inspections early in 1965.

Noise Nuisances	8
Water Supply	39
Drainage and Drain Testing	221
Stables and Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	3
Tents, Vans, Sheds	59
Factories - with power	15
without power	-
Outworkers premises	5
Bakehouses	12
Public Conveniences	19
Refuse Collection	98
Refuse Disposal	84
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	9
Smoke Observations	11
Schools	4
Shops	12
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	62
Sewage Works	76
Visits to new buildings under building byelaws, erections and alterations	226
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings	49
Farms	15

No. of houses inspected	8
No. of visits to above houses	21

No. of houses inspected	33
Visits paid to above houses	58
Overcrowding	3
Verminous premises	1
Infectious Disease enquiries	7
Miscellaneous housing visits incl. Council house maintenance	601
Rent Act	-

Grocers shops	7
Butchers' Shops	14
Greengrocers, fishmongers, fruiterers	9
Dairies and Milk shops	11
Other food shops	9
Cafes	12
Public Houses	6
Ice-Cream premises	8

HOUSING

1. No. of Dwellinghouses in District: 2,036
2. No. of houses incl. in above: (a) Back-to-back: 63
(b) Single back: Nil

3. SLUM CLEARANCE

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.1964 in respect of which no representation has yet been made: 18

Details of future slum clearance programme:
Proposed small clearance areas in Thanet Square and Walker Place. Other individual unfit houses.

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

No. of houses included in Representations made during year:

- (a) In clearance areas: Nil
(b) Individual unfit houses: 1

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year Persons: Families:	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sects.16 or 17 (1) Housing Act,1957.	1	1	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Houses incl. in unfitness orders made under para.2 of the second schedule to the Town & Country Planning Act, 1959	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sects.16(4)., 17(1) and 35(1) Hsg. Act, 1957 & Sect.26 Hsg. Act, 1961.	1	3	1
--	---	---	---

HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED during year Persons: Families:
----------------------	---

(9) Under Sects.17(3) & 26 Hsg. Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----

(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sect.18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By Owner:</u>	<u>By Local Authority:</u>
--	------------------	----------------------------

(11) After informal action by Local Authority	12	Nil
--	----	-----

(12) After formal notice under

(a) Public Health Acts	4	2
------------------------	---	---

(b) Sects.9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-
------------------------------------	---	---

(13) Under Sect. 24 Hsg. Act 1957	-	-
-----------------------------------	---	---

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses:	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)

(14) Retained for temporary
accommodation

(a) Under Sect. 48	Nil	Nil
--------------------	-----	-----

(b) Under Sect. 17(2)	1	1
-----------------------	---	---

(c) Under Sect. 46	Nil	Nil
--------------------	-----	-----

(15) Licensed for temporary
accommodation under
Sects. 34 and 53.

Nil	Nil
-----	-----

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

No. of houses:	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1)
(1)	(2)

(16) Houses in Clearance Areas
other than those incl. in
confirmed Clearance Orders
or Compulsory Purchase Orders
purchased in the year

Nil	Nil
-----	-----

5. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:	(a) Clearance Areas: etc.	Nil
	(b) Overcrowding	Nil

6. RENT ACT, 1957

- (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted: Nil
 (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority: Nil
 (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled: Nil

7. OVERCROWDING.

No cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Local Authority during the year, and one case outstanding from the previous year has been relieved

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority: Nil. By Private Enterprise: 38

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Formal applications rec'd during year	Applications approved during yr.	No. of dwellings completed during year
No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	

- (a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the No. resulting from completion of the work)

Nil Nil Nil

- (b) IMPROVEMENTS

Discretionary Grants	7	7	6
Standard Grants	30	30	40

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES: Nil

11. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

Of the 37 grants approved during the year 32 were for owner occupied houses and only 5 for tenanted properties. The total amounts paid on the completed grants were Standard £4,233 and Discretionary £1,407.

Work has commenced on converting 2 existing houses on the Gloucester Avenue estate into a warden's flat and 2 one-bedroomed flatlets. The warden's accommodation is being provided by arrangement with the West Riding County Council, and will be provided with a communication system connected with all the existing 1 and 2 bedroomed flats in the near vicinity. The tenancies of these flats will now be confined to elderly people or chronic sick persons who will come under the supervision of the warden service.

There has been considerable private housing development on 4 estates in the area, and 38 new houses have been completed. Approval has been given for the erection of a further 125 houses.

An undertaking was received from the owners of an unfit house, in Back Keighley Road, not to relet the property for human occupation.

An unfit house at Howden Road End has been demolished and part of the site taken for road widening purposes.

With no new Council houses being built during the year re-housing has been limited to casual vacancies in the existing properties. 9 new applicants have been rehoused, and 5 existing tenants have been rehoused in more suitable accommodation.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

Additional accommodation has been provided during the year for both residential and holiday purposes.

Cringles Caravan Park, the resident site, has been extended to provide an additional 20 standings, and is now licensed for 70 vans. There are 48 vans on the site at the moment, and most of these have their own W.C's and bathrooms. All main services are laid to each standing, and there are additional communal toilet and laundry facilities, also an adequate retail shop.

The site licensed for holiday and recreational purposes only is situated at Brown Bank. This site has been extended for a further 63 vans and is now licensed for 113. There is a central communal toilet block with a satisfactory water supply from a borehole, but as this site develops additional toilet facilities will be required.

There is also a site in Howden Road, approved for storage purposes only.

One additional individual caravan licence was granted during the year. This is for occupation in connection with developing land for agricultural purposes.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

The mains water supply in this district is provided and supervised by Bradford Corporation Waterworks Department. The only major extensions of supply during the year were to 5 housing estates being developed in the area. Regular routine samples of the supply are taken, and the results forwarded to the Waterworks Engineer. 6 bacteriological and 4 plumbo-solvency samples were taken during the year. One bacteriological sample was unsatisfactory.

Routine samples have been taken from private supplies within the district, also from the piped supplies to Brunthwaite and Swartha. Of the 25 samples taken, 6 were unsatisfactory.

The supplies to Brunthwaite and Swartha are still unsatisfactory, both regarding quality and quantity. The scheme drawn up by the Waterworks Engineer for extending the public supply to Brunthwaite is still under negotiation by the Authorities concerned.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewage from this district, along with parts of Skipton Rural District, is taken by a joint trunk sewer to the Keighley Sewage Disposal Works at Marley. The responsibility for the supervision and maintenance of the sewer was handed over by the contractors to this Authority early in the year.

On average one hour a day is spent on routine supervision, but the grit chamber is emptied every 4 to 5 weeks, depending on weather conditions. This is done by means of a gully emptier hired from a neighbouring authority.

The flow recorder has been out of action on occasions during the year and, when apparently working efficiently, the summation of the Silsden and Steeton recorder readings have given some discrepancy with the Keighley recorder reading at Beechcliffe. This problem is at the moment being investigated by the Consultant Engineers. It has also been necessary to install heating in the recorder chamber to limit the excessive amount of condensation and freezing troubles.

Apart from 3 settlement tanks used for the primary settlement of storm water overflowing from the sewer, the old sewage works are now disused, and are gradually being dismantled.

Both foul and surface water sewers have been extended on all the private housing estates.

5 septic tanks have been constructed during the year to take the drainage from isolated farm houses. These were all part of improvement grant schemes. Also 24 waste water closets have been converted to W.C's., 15 with the aid of the £10 grant given by the Council for such conversions. The remainder were part of improvement schemes.

6. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Extensions have been made to 2 factories in the town during the year.

Routine inspections of the factories have been made and minor defects have been found mainly in regard to provision, lighting and cleanliness of toilet accommodation. The majority of defects found were remedied during the year.

The number of outworkers notified was 7., all engaged in the mending of textile fabrics.

7. SCHOOLS

Improvements have been carried out to the sanitary accommodation at Elliott Street School but otherwise there has been no change in the general accommodation.

Use continues to be made of temporary classrooms in Sunday Schools in the town, as accommodation in the two main school buildings appears to be still inadequate.

Considering the present housing development in the area, with its associated influx of population, and the fact that approval has already been given for the erection of a further 125 houses, the accommodation problem does not appear to have reached its climax.

The preparation of all school meals is carried out in a well equipped kitchen at the Hothfield Street Secondary School.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS

The broiler house, which was a source of numerous complaints prior to closing in 1963., reopened in the late summer under new management. Complaints were again received regarding noise from the ventilating fans. Some alterations have been made to the fans but judgment is being deferred until the plant is in full operation under warmer conditions next summer.

Two premises have been licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963. Before licensing, the premises were visited by R.S.P.C.A. inspectors and their recommendations, if any, included in the conditions of licence.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The accommodation at the Town Hall has not been available for hire since October, owing to alterations being carried out. The dance hall is being enlarged and cloakroom, toilet and kitchen facilities are being improved.

Routine visits have been made to clubs and licensed premises and all were found to be satisfactory.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are no smoke control areas in the town and none envisaged in the near future. However, there seems to be a general trend towards the voluntary use of smokeless fuels for domestic heating.

Approved appliances are being fitted in Council houses when alterations are carried out, and are also required under building byelaws in new houses.

Routine smoke observations have been made periodically and visits and inspections of boiler plant carried out. No statutory action has been necessary.

The chimney at the Tannery in Bolton Road has caused concern from time to time, but a new plant with mechanical stoker is at present on order.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only offensive trade in the district is a tannery, which is situated on the fringe of the residential development. No nuisance has arisen from the process other than the smoke emissions from the boiler plant mentioned previously.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Household refuse is collected weekly from the built up area of the town and from the residential caravan site. This is done by a 12 cubic yard Karrier dual tip vehicle, with a trailer for the collection of waste paper. The outlying districts are collected every six weeks using a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loader. Weekly emptying of litter bins and collection of trade refuse is also carried out by this vehicle.

All the refuse is tipped on land adjacent to the old sewage works in Keighley Road, and this tip is treated as required for rodent and insect infestations.

The paper baling hut was destroyed by fire early in the year, when over 10 tons of paper was lost and damage caused to the baler. Baling is being carried out temporarily in the old sewage works buildings pending the erection of a new depot with a power press adjacent to the Old Corn Mill.

There has been an increase in the amount and value of paper baled during the year. This paper is all disposed of as mixed waste, and a salvage bonus scheme is in operation for the employees.

There are 7 men fully employed on the service. One man is employed full-time baling paper, the remainder being responsible for all the collections and for maintaining the tip. A Massey-Ferguson tractor is used periodically for levelling the tip surface and improving the access. An additional man is also available if delays occur through sickness or when there are excessive amounts of waste paper to be baled. During the year the entrance to the tip, from Keighley Road, has been widened and generally improved.

13. RODENT CONTROL.

This service was carried out by a part-time operative specially trained in the work, though normally employed on housing maintenance.

A free service was offered to all domestic premises, all other premises were treated on a time and materials basis.

The refuse tip received routine treatments and 25 other properties were treated for rat or mice infestations. All were of a minor nature and no statutory action was necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

4 farmers situated in the outer-district continued with service contracts with our neighbouring Authority, Skipton Rural District Council, who employ a full-time operative.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No action necessary.

15. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

No routine meat inspection is carried out as there are no licensed slaughterhouses in the area. The major portion of meat sold in the town is slaughtered and inspected in the districts of neighbouring Authorities.

Small amounts of unsound food and canned goods are occasionally condemned and disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

During the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic all food shops and catering establishments in the town were visited, and a number of 6 lb. tins of corned beef withheld from sale. These tins were later returned by the retailers to their suppliers.

There are 6 licensed milk retailers in the town all retailing Tuberculin Tested milk, but one also retailing Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk. In addition there are two grocers shops also selling Tuberculin Tested milk.

The sampling of milk retailers is now carried out mainly by West Riding County Council's Inspectors, but producer/retailers are still sampled by the Local Authority.

The following samples have been taken during the year.

<u>By W.R.C.C.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Sampled</u>	<u>Meth.</u> <u>Blue.</u>	<u>Ring Test</u> <u>Brucella Abortus</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	13	11 Satis. 2 void.	13 negative.

By the Local AuthorityBiological Samples

- (a) Tuberculosis: 1 Negative
(b) Brucellosis:

<u>Ring</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Positive</u>	<u>Culture</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Positive</u>	<u>Guinea</u> <u>Pig</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Positive</u>
103	36	52	9	1	1

Statutory Samples

	<u>No.</u> <u>Sampled.</u>	<u>Meth.</u> <u>Blue</u>	<u>Phosphatase</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	15	13 Satis. 2 Unsatis.	-
Pasteurised	1	1 "	1 Satis.

4 samples of milk were tested for penicillin; all were satisfactory.

Considerable time has again been spent isolating cows secreting brucella abortus, but this work is somewhat futile in view of the lack of controlling legislation regarding infected animals. When legislation is available, providing compensation to farmers for animals slaughtered, a considerable amount of unnecessary work will be saved for all concerned.

Four additional premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

The following samples were taken:-

	<u>No. sampled</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>	
Ice-Cream	8	6 Satis.	2 Unsatis.

Routine inspections of all food premises have been made throughout the year. No statutory action has been necessary, but where contraventions of the Regulations have occurred the necessary informal action has been taken.

The following is a list of food shops in the district:-

Grocers and Mixed Businesses	23
Greengrocers	5
Fish Retailers	4
Fried Fish Shops	3
Butchers	9
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Restaurants and Cafes	1
Milk Bar	-
Sweets and Confectionery	4
Milk Retailers	8
Licensed Premises	6

16. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district, and, as far as can be ascertained, there is no record of any in the past.

17. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

18. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The majority of the premises to which the Act applies, and which are under the jurisdiction of this Authority, have registered during the year.

So far, however, it has not been possible to make routine inspections of the premises concerned.

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.1. HOUSING.

28 one bedroom old people's bungalows, with communal facilities and accommodation for a resident warden, also five shops with flats over, were completed in Newmarket Street. The Council is awaiting the Minister's approval for the construction of a further 49 bungalows, communal facilities and a warden's flat in Prince's Drive.

In December, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Commercial Street Area Number 3 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964., including properties 21 - 55., 22 - 50 Commercial Street, 29 - 55 Eastgate, 38 - 66 Westgate, 13 - 19 Elliot Street and 8 and 10, Elliot Street.

The Council approved a scheme for converting into through houses, providing bathrooms and internal water-closets, numbers 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 Elliot Street.

Special consideration was given to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964., relating to the improvement of dwellings. In one area the Council purchased 14 houses for the purpose of bringing them up to a satisfactory standard of repair and providing them with standard amenities. As far as possible, it is the desire of the Health Committee to seek improvement of older houses by agreement, and with this in view met the Estate Agent responsible for the management of 11 houses in the same street as those purchased by the Council. As a guide, he agreed to prepare a scheme and estimate of the cost, in respect of one of the houses, for the purpose of advising his clients and proceeding with the work of reconditioning the 11 properties.

Houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere:-

Houses demolished	3
Unfit Houses closed	1
Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-	
After informal action	40
After formal notice under -	
(a) Public Health Acts	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 and 16	Nil

Overcrowding:-

No. of new cases of overcrowding reported	1
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	Nil

Applicants for Council houses:-

Living in Rooms	28
Living in separate dwellings	60
Applicants for bungalows	90

Improvement Grants:-

The particulars of the grants were as follows:-

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Number</u> <u>Completed</u>	<u>Total estimated</u> <u>cost of schemes</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses</u>
10	£8,320. 10. 5.	£3452.10.10.	9	1

Standard Grants:

<u>No. completed</u> <u>during 1964.</u>	<u>Cost of Grants completed</u> <u>equal to half of approved</u> <u>expenditure.</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u> <u>Houses</u>
56	£4,412. 14. 8.	49	7

Rent Acts:

No applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair.

2. FACTORIES.

Particulars of the inspections and defects found in the 83 mechanical and six non-mechanical factories on the Register are given in the Appendix of the report.

Outworkers:- The number of outworkers submitted on the list required by Section 133 of the Factories Act was six. The work carried out was burling and mending, also the repairing of wearing apparel. The condition of the workrooms was found to be satisfactory.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

There is one licensed site of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The permitted number of caravans is 190 but the site is not yet fully developed. The site possesses a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences, washing facilities including baths and showers, laundries, a recreation room and adequate car parking facilities. The standard of cleanliness of the site, caravans and other buildings was found to be very high.

Occasionally, trailer caravans were brought into the district. When this was known they were inspected and in all cases were removed after a few days.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There were no extensions to the sewage works. The methods of treatment were satisfactory and there were no complaints of river pollution.

The new sewers constructed were 135 yards of foul sewers and 106 yards of surface water sewers on new estates in Regent Crescent and Greenacres.

In the built-up area there is only one property not on the water carriage system. The new constructions and improvements to sanitary conveniences were as follows:-

Additional water-closets provided for existing properties:	65
Water-closets provided for new properties:	27
Reconstruction of drains:	1

5. WORKPLACES:

Inspections were made respecting the provision of sufficient and satisfactory conveniences required by section 46, Public Health Act, 1936. The workplaces inspected were found to have sufficient sanitary conveniences, which were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

6. RODENT CONTROL:

The treatment of the public sewers was carried out by a private firm. Baits containing fluoracetate were laid in 100 manholes, and on inspection after fourteen days there was none taken. The sewage disposal works, slaughterhouse and refuse tip were treated when required.

The department made 236 visits, and there were 33 treatments on 28 premises.

The number of contracts made by firms with specialist firms for the regular treatment of their premises increased.

7. SCHOOLS:

There are two grammar schools, one private school, one institute of further education, six primary schools and two nurseries. Ten inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences. The defects found were of a minor character and were given attention. 18 inspections were made of the school kitchens and the high standard of cleanliness was maintained.

8. PET ANIMALS ACT.

Three licences were granted to keep pet shops. The provisions of the Act, and the conditions specified in the licence, were complied with.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, INNS, PUBLIC HOUSES AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

There were 65 premises on the register to which 87 visits were made. Eight sets of conveniences required decorating, and one repairing. This work received attention. The other conveniences inspected were found to be clean and in a satisfactory condition.

10. CLEAN AIR.

The dwellings inspected in smoke control areas and proposed areas were 154. The second smoke control order affecting the properties in the Broughton Road district was made on 1st January. It comprised 527 houses and flats and 31 commercial, industrial and other premises included in an area of 456.2 acres. A public Inquiry

/A public Inquiry

was held on 11th August to hear objectors to the confirming of the Order. In November the Minister confirmed the Order to come into operation on 1st September, 1966.

In December, the Health Committee recommended the Council to make an order for number 3 area which included 355 houses and flats and 51 commercial, industrial and other premises in 162 acres. The Council resolved that instead of making a smoke control order for the number 3 area they instructed the Health Committee to review their policy as to the order of priority of the areas in the smoke control programme.

The following programme was approved in November, 1962:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>District.</u>	<u>Wards.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>Year of Operation</u>	<u>Houses</u>
1	Burnside	Parts of South & South West	68.85	1963	357
2	Broughton Rd	Parts of South & South West	456. 2	1964	527
3	Keighley Rd East	Part of South	162	1965	347
4	Keighley Rd West	Part of East	27.6	1966	486
5	Greatwood	Part of East	630	1967	756
6	Brougham St.	Part of Central	23.4	1968	413
7	High St.	Parts of North & Central	501	1969	241
8	Shortbank Rd	Parts of East & Central	1,166	1970	286
9	Otley Rd	Part of North	862.4	1971	570
10	Gargrave Rd	West & Part of North	313.46	1972	622

57 timed observations of smoke emitted from factory chimneys were made. On the occasions when the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 were contravened the boiler houses of the factories concerned were visited and written notices sent. Numerous visits were made to one factory where smoke was emitted in excess. It is proposed to instal new mechanical stokers. However, on a number of occasions of complaint the cause was found to be the type of coal supplied. The National Coal Board assisted in the overcoming of the difficulty of coal supplies.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were two registered premises viz. one tripe boiler and one rag and bone dealer. The tripe boiling was carried on at the slaughterhouse and was under daily supervision. The rag and bone dealer's premises were found to be clean and well conducted.

12. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The greater part of the work carried out on three premises was relating to the remaking and reconditioning of articles. The required registers were kept, the premises were found to be clean and clean filling materials were being used.

13. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

21 ladies' and five gentlemen's hairdressers were on the register, and 27 inspections were made. Two rooms required decorating and in another case the sterilising equipment was defective.

14. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.

Two shops sold meat for consumption by dogs, cats and other animals, and only sterilised meat was sold to comply with the byelaws made under section 77 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

15. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises. The section of the Act requiring the registration of premises came into operation on 1st May, 1964., and most of the provisions were brought into force on 1st August, 1964.

The introduction of this legislation will greatly increase the clerical and technical work of the department.

The registrations and inspections were as follows:-

	<u>Number of Premises Registered.</u>	<u>No. of Registered Premises receiving general inspection</u>
Offices	69	2
Retail Shops	159	20
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	20	
Fuel Storage	<u>1</u>	
	<u>253</u>	<u>22</u>

Total number of Visits
to Registered Premises

25

Notices to Occupiers
of Requirements

21

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed.</u>
Offices	533
Retail Shops	601
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	56
Catering Establishments open to the public	178
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>6</u>
	Total <u>1,377</u>
Total Males: 550	
Total Females: 827	

16. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

14 workmen were employed on refuse collection and disposal. Two of these workmen spent part of their time baling waste paper. One workman was employed full time on the tip. The vehicles used for refuse collection were as follows:-

Purchased 1961, Shelvoke & Drewry 14 cubic yards dual tip fitted with compression plate.
 Purchased 1962 -do- -do-
 Purchased 1957, Dennis 18 cubic yards dual tip.
 Purchased 1959, Karrier Bantam 10 cubic yards side loader.

The fourth vehicle was only used for relief work and during the servicing of other vehicles. A weekly collection was maintained except during inclement weather and after Bank Holidays. Additional collections of refuse were made from restaurants, public buildings and hospitals.

The department continued to dispose of the refuse by controlled tipping methods on land situated off Ings Lane. This is low-lying grazing land which is flooded after heavy rainfall. As in previous years, mechanical equipment was hired on one occasion for the purpose of grading the completed part of the tip and removing sod and soil from a further tipping area. The filling of this land is within five years of completion and, in the very near future, it will be necessary to give special consideration to future disposal of refuse. The regular use of mechanical equipment is becoming essential to adequately deal with the present light bulky refuse. On a number of occasions, difficulty was experienced with the sinking of vehicles owing to having no solid materials and equipment to consolidate the tip.

As previously, an incentive bonus for the collection of additional waste paper was paid twice during the year, and the total bonus received by the fourteen workmen was £205. 7. 10.

The following account of the cost of collection and disposal of refuse was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council.

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL1st April, 1963 - 31st March, 1964.EXPENDITURERefuse Collection

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EMPLOYEES									
Loaders	5,799	9	10						
Drivers	2,365	1	11						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises									
Repairs & maintenance	46	12	11						
Fuel, light & cleaning	80	4	9						
Rent and Rates	312	12	6						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Equipment, tools & materials	48	4	9						
Protective clothing	94	18	1						
Transport and Plant									
Repairs & maintenance	518	8	11						
Renewals contribution	1,600	0	0						
Petrol & Oil	486	6	8						
Licences & Insurance	445	9	9						
INSURANCE	16	12	5	11,814.2.	6.				

Refuse Disposal

EMPLOYEES									
Salvage	603.	5	3						
Salvage bonus	172	17	10						
Tip	738	8	6						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
Premises (Tip)									
Repairs & maintenance	443	3	3						
Rent and Rates	40	0	3						
Supplies, Equipment & Tools									
Repairs & maintenance	100	12	5						
Materials - Salvage	37	6	5						
Protective clothing	10	11	3						
TAXATION	4	16	10	2,151.2.	0.				
							13,965.	4.	6.

INCOMERefuse Collection

FEEES AND CHARGES									
Charges for removal	321	8	7						
Charges for hire of motor vehicles	7	11	10	329	0.	5.			

Refuse Disposal

RENTS									
Tip - Rents and charges	36	18	9						
SALES									
Salvage - Waste paper	1,424	11	3						
- Other	13	7	9	1,474.17.	9				
							1,803.	18.	2.
NETT COST				12,161.	6.	4			

17. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

The department is responsible for the inspection and licensing of premises. 43 licences were granted authorising the storage of 69,406 gallons of petrol, 230 gallons of petroleum mixtures and 10 tons 2 cwt. of carbide of calcium. Two new petrol storage tanks were installed to replace tanks that had failed the required test,

18. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply:

Practically the whole of the milk consumed in the area was pasteurised at Associated Dairies Ltd., Halifax. There were 21 distributors on the register. The following samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test:- Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised 8; Pasteurised 12; Tuberculin Tested 4; two Sterilised milk samples were submitted to the Turbidity test. Four samples were submitted to the Ring Test for the detection of Brucella Abortus. The samples submitted to the Methylene Blue Test were found to be satisfactory and one positive Ring Test was found negative on culture.

(b) Slaughterhouse:

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district, which is owned by the Council. Every attempt was made to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and to keep the premises in a good state of repair. All the meat was inspected before removal from the slaughterhouse.

The vehicles transporting meat from the slaughterhouse were inspected regularly. They were found to be clean and the floors of the vehicles lined with impervious materials or fitted with movable duckboards.

A firm of wholesale butchers delivering meat into the town was prosecuted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 for having the floor of their meat van dirty and no receptacles for offal. They were fined £30.

15 slaughtermen's licences were granted to slaughter all animals and ten licences were issued stipulating conditions.

The butchers provide their own captive bolt pistols for the stunning of cattle and electrically operated stunners were provided by the Council for the use on pigs and sheep. The lairages are adequately lighted and ventilated and have water bowls. Attention was given to providing animals with a sufficient quantity of food during the period they were left in the lairages.

Condemned meat was stained with a green dye and sold to a firm who processed it under steam pressure.

The following tables show the animals inspected and particulars of the meat condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	206	-	520	244	970
February	201	2	388	246	837
March	203	2	407	258	870
April	176	2	392	249	819
May	151	1	333	214	699
June	153	1	604	224	982
July	123	-	604	220	947
August	167	-	798	230	1,195
September	164	-	762	239	1,165
October	161	2	769	258	1,190
November	207	1	915	287	1,410
December	<u>138</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>1,047</u>
	<u>2,050</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6,954</u>	<u>3,116</u>	<u>12,131</u>

Estimated weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Cattle:				
4 whole carcasses	18.	3.	23.	
1 part carcass				2.
Calves:				
6 whole carcasses	1.	2.	0.	
Sheep:				
38 whole carcasses	11.	3.	2.	
1 part carcass				8.
Pigs:				
2 whole carcasses	1.	1...	10.	
32 part carcasses	2.	2.	2.	
Heads and tongues of all animals (except pigs)	2.	2.	20.	
Edible offal and fat	<u>3.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>6.</u>
	<u>5.</u>	<u>17.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>17.</u>

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	1,222	828	11	6,954	3,116
Number inspected	1,222	828	11	6,954	3,116

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	4	6	38	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	312	496	-	397	68
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	25.53	60.38	54.54	6.25	2.24

NOTE: There were 19.8% of cattle excluding cows and 40.94% of the cows inspected affected with cirrhosis of the liver.

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.77

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Other food found unfit for human consumption and disposed of by burying:-

Food in tins or glass containers

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Soup</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
109	13	100	273	10	19	96

Other Foods

1 Packet of biscuits
 1 Packet of salt
 1 Packet of sandwich mix
 1 bottle of cooking oil
 5 lbs. 5 ozs. sausages
 10 ozs. asparagus
 48 ozs. chicken in jelly
 56 lbs. long spaghetti
 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. minced chicken

1 lb. 6 ozs. coffee
 4 Packets of cereals
 2 lbs. flour
 7 lbs. lentils
 70 lbs. dates
 6 ozs. buttered cheese
 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. smoked salmon
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chicken fillets

Frozen Foods

195 blocks of ice cream
 48 lollipops
 45 small fish fingers
 5 chicklets
 5 small chicken pies
 27 small beefburgers
 6 large plaice
 5 cream cakes
 5 small cod steaks
 8 kippers
 19 large sliced beans
 4 quarter chickens
 5 herring roes
 2 lamb chops
 2 beef dinners
 3 chips
 1 broccoli
 26 steaklets
 9 short pastry
 3 small plaice
 17 large garden peas
 12 small haddock
 15 beefburgers
 5 large mixed vegetables
 6 pies
 4 haddock fillets
 1 cake
 4 sausage rolls
 1 potato gem
 3 small fish cakes
 2 small spinach
 9 chicken legs

9 eclairs
 25 large fish fingers
 28 large fish cakes
 7 small steak and kidney pies
 6 small steaklets
 13 large haddock
 17 large cod steak
 3 bags of bilberries
 5 buttered kippers
 15 large sprouts
 34 small sprouts
 2 packets prawns
 9 cauliflowers
 6 beef in gravy
 2 pork sausages
 1 large broad beans
 22 small broad beans
 25 puff pastry
 8 cheeseburgers
 34 small garden peas
 21 small sliced beans
 19 small mixed vegetables
 8 peas and carrots
 9 packets sliced beef
 6 skinless haddock
 6 large hamburgers
 3 small plaice fillets
 3 cornish pasties
 2 small pork sausages
 3 shepherds pies
 3 frying steaks

(c) Food Premises:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

	<u>Number of Premises</u> <u>Registered</u>
Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled and preserved food	7
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	59

<u>Other Food Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>
Hotels and public houses (serving meals)	8
Public houses and Clubs	21
School kitchens	10
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	3
Restaurants	17
Fish Fryers	7
Chocolate manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	53
Wholesale grocery	2
Confectionery - retail	4
Bakeries and shops	9
Tripe etc.	1
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Retail of chocolates and sweets	11
Fruit, grocery and fish	3
Fish and greengrocery	5
Butchers	12
Cooked chickens	1
Cooked meats	1

<u>Requirements carried out</u>	<u>Premises</u>
Sinks provided	1
Wash-hand basins provided	3
Soap, towel and nail brush provided	4
Redecorated	10
Dirty premises cleansed	5
Plaster repaired	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and decorated	4
Sanitary conveniences repaired	6
Drains repaired	2
First aid equipment provided	1

Bacteriological SamplesIce-Cream:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Provisional Grades</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
26	21	3	2	-

19. SWIMMING BATHS

New public swimming baths were opened in May. The size of the pool is 110 ft. x 42 ft., depth 3 ft. to 11 ft. 6 ins. There is also a learners' pool 32 ft x 15 ft., depth 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. 6 ins. The capacity of the pools is 190,000 gallons and 300 - 400 bathers may be accommodated at any one time. The chlorination plant will give break-point chlorination. There is also a private swimming bath at Erymsted's Grammar School. The water at both places was sampled regularly.

20. WATER

The following information has been supplied by the Engineer/Manager of the Craven Water Board.

Source of supply of town's water:	Reservoir foot of Embsay Moor
Area of gathering ground:	663 acres
Capacity of reservoir:	175,426,000 galls. depth 56 ft.
Water area:	26½ acres
Topwater level:	700 feet above ordnance datum
Average daily consumption:	797,000 galls.
Trade average per day:	178,000 galls.
Domestic average per day:	610,000 galls.
Average rate per head per day:	55.42 galls.
Trade:	13.50 galls.
Domestic and Unmeasured:	41.92 galls.
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from public mains:	4,644
No. of dwelling-houses supplied from standpipes:	Nil

The results of samples taken by the department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Bradford, for examination were:-

BacteriologicalProbable number per 100 ml.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact.coli (type I)</u>
14	0	0

pH Value

<u>No</u>	<u>pH Value</u>
5	6.8
6	7.0
1	7.1
1	7.2
1	7.4

Plumbo-solvency

<u>No.</u>	<u>Lead content</u> <u>(parts per million.)</u>	<u>pH value</u>
1	Nil	7.5
1	Nil	7.3
1	Nil	6.8
1	Nil	6.7

Chemical

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total Solids	140
Chloride	16
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14
Total Hardness	50
Permanent Hardness	36
Temporary Hardness	14
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Iron	Nil
Fluoride	0.08
Free Ammonia	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.13

pH 6.6

This water is of good organic purity.

Richardson and Jaffe.

Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

21. INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1964.

Public Health Defects	241
Housing Acts	304
Factories - mechanical	112
- non-mechanical	13
- outworkers' premises	11
Workplaces	11
Alleged filthy and verminous premises	2
Shops Act, 1950	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	25
Drainage	41
Rodent Control	236
Offensive Trades	2
Clean Air Act	231
Rag Flock Act	3
Pet Shops	3
Caravan Site	19
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, etc.	87
Infectious Diseases	11
Schools	10
Hairdressers and barbers	27
Council refuse tip	97
Dairies and distributors	8
Meat and other foods	637
Food businesses:	

Food businesses - continued

Public houses, hotels and restaurants	170
Canteen kitchens	24
Preserved Foods	22
Bakehouses	40
Butchers	39
Fish Fryers	14
General food shops and stores	162
Ice-cream premises and stalls	45
Food stalls and Hawkers of food	14
Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors	174
Petroleum Acts	37

Samples:

(a) Milk	bacteriological	26
(b) Ice-cream	"	26
(c) Town's water supply	"	14
	chemical	1
	plumbo-solvency	4
	pH value	14
(d) Swimming Bath Water		
Indoor Bath (Public)	bacteriological	14
	chlorine	3
	pH value	3
Indoor Bath (Private)	bacteriological	1

Defects and Notices Served

Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts during 1964:	40
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding on 31st.Dec.1963:	4
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1964:	44
Informal Notices abated during 1964:	40
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st Dec. 1964:	4
Statutory Notices served in 1964:	Nil
Defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1963:	8
Defects found in 1964:	176
Total defects requiring abatement:	184
Total defects abated during 1964:	180
Total defects outstanding on 31st Dec. 1964:	4

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS:

Accumulations	2
Building Inspections (Housing)	236
Building Inspections (Other Buildings)	91
Closets (Conversions)	29
Closets (Additional)	26
Drains (Defective or Blocked)	5
Drains (New, Inspected and Tested)	97
Factories & Workshops	9
Food (Preparation & Catering)	10
Food (Shops & Stalls)	16
Housing (Public Health Acts)	25
Housing (Housing Acts)	49
Ice-Cream Premises	30
Inquiries (following Infectious Diseases etc).	23
Interviews (with owners, agents & contractors)	56
Milk & Dairies	8
Movable Dwellings	17
Nuisances	26
Overcrowding	1
Petroleum Acts	13
River Pollution	4
Refuse Collection & Disposal	28
Rodent Control	49
Sampling (Bacteriological):	
Ice-Cream	31
Milk	56
Water	66
Schools	5
Septic Tanks	34
Slaughterhouses	261
Water Supplies (Investigations etc).	18

HOUSING:New Houses etc.

The Council have not built any new dwellings this year, but erection is contemplated of houses and flats at Grindleton, bungalows at Gisburn, and flats at Bolton-by-Bowland.

One house and 18 bungalows have been erected for private owners, and one house has been re-erected on the same site as one destroyed by fire in 1963.

Conversions

One very substantial house has been provided by the conversion of old tannery buildings at Waddington.

Houses Repaired

Necessary repair work has been carried out in 45 houses; Informal action only being required.

Improvement Grants

Application for Grant aid has this year shown a considerable increase over 1963., particularly in respect of tenanted houses, as the following table shows. (1963 figures are shown in parenthesis).

	Applicat- ions approved	Owner Occup- iers	Tenant- ed Houses	Completed	Amounts paid out
Discretionary	17 (10)	3 (6)	14 (4)	11 (4)	£2,975
Standard	<u>32 (18)</u>	<u>10 (6)</u>	<u>22 (12)</u>	<u>22 (11)</u>	<u>£1,863</u>
Totals:	<u>49</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>£4,838</u>

Of the 33 completed schemes 21 were for houses occupied by tenants.

It is pleasing to note that in the Housing Act of 1964 a more realistic view is taken with regard to house improvements requiring the provision of a septic tank for the treatment of sewage.

Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding was brought to notice during the year. This was caused by two families living in one small house at Mitton. The case was alleviated by re-housing one of the families in a Council house - in all, six persons were involved.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Shireburn Caravan Site, Waddington

This site, which was the first to be licenced in the District, has now become well established, and I understand, further extensions are contemplated in 1965.

In one instance, nuisance was caused by an accumulation of refuse at one part of the site, but more refuse receptacles were provided forthwith, and the nuisance abated.

Three Rivers Mobile Park, West Bradford

The building of the new additional toilet block, which was delayed last year, has been completed. This now provides ample toilet accommodation for the present demand.

The attention of the site operator was drawn to the length of dry grass on the open parts of the site during the summer, and also the provision of proper standings for the permanent caravans.

Twyn Ghylls Caravan Park, Paythorne.

Application has been made for an extension of this site. This will, of course, necessitate the provision of additional toilet accommodation as the capacity of the present block is based on the capacity of the present site of approximately 30 caravans.

Unauthorised Caravan Sites

In two instances caravans have been sited on land without permission from the Authorities concerned. In both cases the owners of the occupied land were informed of their obligations under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, and the caravans were removed in very short time. In all, some nine caravans were involved: (six on one site and three on the other).

WATER SUPPLIES:

The Fylde Water Board are the controllers of the public water supplies for the district, and their main sources of supply for this area are springs on Waddington Fells.

The arrangements carried out in previous years, whereby I take check samples from various villages are still in operation; the results of these and others are hereby shown:-

Bacteriological Analyses

		<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Bashall Eaves	(Public Supply)	4	-
Bolton-by-Bowland	(" ")	4	1
Dunsop Bridge	(" ")	4	-
Gisburn	(" ")	3	-
Grindleton	(" ")	3	-
Holden	(Private ")	4	-
Horton	(" ")	3	-
Mitton, Great	(Public ")	3	2
Newton-in-Bowland	(" ")	3	-
Rimington	(" ")	3	-
Sawley	(" ")	4	-
Slaidburn	(Private ")	3	2
Tosside	(Public ")	1	3
Waddington	(" ")	3	-
West Bradford (Mains)	(" ")	4	-
West Bradford			
(Tagglesmire)	(Private ")	2	2
Single Properties, proposed sources		<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
etc.			
TOTALS:		<u>55</u>	<u>11</u>

Copies of the Analyst's Reports on all public supplies are sent to the Engineer of the Fylde Water Board.

The chemist and bacteriologist of the Fylde Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to samples taken and analysed by members of his staff:-

Bacteriological Analyses

Source of sample	Number examined	No. free from Coli- form organisms	% satis- factory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar No. of Colonies per ml of water	
				in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
Dunsop Bridge	17	15	88	1	5
Tosside	14	10	71	2	15
Waddington High Level	28	28	100	1	1
Waddington Feazar	29	29	100	1	1
Gisburn	27	26	96	1	1
Rimington	37	35	95	2	2
Bashall Eaves	10	7	70	6	11
Newton	11	11	100	1	7
Sawley	10	10	100	1	2

Chemical Analyses

	Newton Whitewell Supply	Bashall Eaves (Part) Waddington, Gisburn, Rimington, Sawley Supply	Tosside Supply	Bashall Eaves (Part) Haweswater
Appearance (Hazen)	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright
Colour (p.p.m.Pt)	5	5	10	5
Turbidity (p.p.m.Silica)	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Nil	Normal	Normal
pH Value	8.0	7.0	7.4	6.9
	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.	p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	0.15	0.10	0.15	Nil
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.20	0.20	0.06	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.09
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.25	0.70	0.20	0.14
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	0.80	0.52	0.75	1.0
Free Acidity as CO ₂	Less than 5	Less than 5	-	-

- continued -

	Newton Whitewell Supply.	Bashall Eaves (Part) Waddington, Gisburn, Rimington, Sawley Supply	Tosside Supply	Bashall Eaves (Part) (Haweswater)
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	25	40	15	15
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	48	45	25	22
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	23	5	10	7
Excess Alkalinity as CaCO_3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO_3	41	36	17	20
Magnesium as CaCO_3	7	9	8	2
Total solids dried at 180°C	95	90	72	54
Chloride as Cl	11	11	15	7
Sulphate as SO_4	21	12	15	10
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn	0.02	Nil	0.04	Nil
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.08	0.80	0.12
Aluminium as Al_2O_3	0.25	-	-	-
Fluoride	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.

The approximate number of houses and estimated population on public supply are shown as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated No. of dwellings</u>	<u>Est. population</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Bashall Eaves	28	93	Bulk supply (part)
Bolton-by-Bowland	113	370	Private Est. supply (pt)
Bowland Forest H.D.	39	114	
" " L.D.	15	39	- ditto -
Easington	-	-	Private supplies
Gisburn	136	438	
Gisburn Forest	16	53	
Great Mitton	40	135	
Grindleton	229	750	
Horton	3	10	Private Est. supp. (part)
Middup	-	-	Private supplies
Newsholme	17	58	
Newton-in-Bowland	42	140	
Paythorne	19	63	
Rimington	105	343	
Sawley	32	99	
Slaidburn	-	-	Private Est. supply
Waddington	272	864	
West Bradford	115	340	" " " (part)
	<u>1,221</u>	<u>3,917</u>	

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Newton-in-Bowland

The sewerage scheme for this village was finally completed in December. House connections to the sewers were commenced almost immediately, and by the end of the year several of these were in hand.

Slaidburn

The completion of this scheme is expected in the first few months of 1965.

Gisburn

Very little advancement has been made, as yet, towards the carrying out of the modernisation scheme to the outfall works.

Sawley

Owing to the approved planning application for more houses, and the potential scope for increase in the size of this village, the provision of a sewerage scheme would be most advantageous. Particularly, having in mind the unsatisfactory condition of the present effluent drainage outlets.

Outlying Districts

As shown in the following table, quite considerable progress is being made in the provision of better and more up-to-date drainage schemes for individual properties situated away from the sewered areas:-

Privy closets converted to W.C's	6
Pail closets " "	24
Additional W.C's to old properties	9
* " " " new "	17
New septic tanks provided	23

* This figure includes W.C's provided at a new toilet block on one of the caravan sites.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district, nor is there any record of such being in existence.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The number of premises in the district under this heading is 32.

No statutory action has been necessary during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action for smoke abatement has been necessary this year.

SCHOOLS:

Thorneyholme School, Dunsop Bridge

Work in connection with the extension and modernisation of this school was completed in May. The new extension provided additional class room, staff room, cloak rooms and inside toilets: (this latter being a great boon as the old outside dry closets were in a very dilapidated state). A new school kitchen fitted with all modern cooking equipment and facilities is also provided in lieu of the previous rather primitive canteen arrangements.

Brennands Endowed School, Slaidburn

The Improvement for this School, which was approved some time ago, will probably be put in hand now that the new village sewerage scheme is nearing completion.

Inspections reveal a high degree of cleanliness in all schools visited.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse collection area has been extended, and collection now takes place in all 19 parishes. The work is done by the Council's own staff and vehicles, and conveyed to the three refuse tips which have now all been in use for some considerable time.

RODENT CONTROL

Disinfestation treatment for rodent infestations have been regularly carried out on the Council's own property such as refuse tips and sewage works etc. Numerous farms, private houses and school canteens have been treated for infestations of both rats and mice.

In country districts a good mole catching service would, I am sure, be welcome.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIESMilk

Six samples of milk have been examined for the presence of tuberculosis; all these samples proved to be negative.

Of 56 samples taken and examined for brucellosis, six were found to be positive on Ring Test. These were further examined and the culture and guinea pig tests revealed four samples to be positive.

Arrangements were made where the cows from which the positive samples were taken were milked separately, and the milk sent for pasteurisation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The private slaughterhouse at Sawley continues to be a very busy place for its size. Some 650 animals were slaughtered this year more than in 1963., and some 2,100 more than in 1962.

The following table shows the number of animals inspected at these premises, and the incidence of disease found:-

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	1,272	109	4	6,268	1,156	-
No. inspected	1,272	109	4	6,268	1,156	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	2	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	68	10	1	140	35	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	4.55	9.17	50	2.42	3.02	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.69	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

336 lbs. of meat and 16.58 lbs.. of offal have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

In addition to numerous routine inspections of food preparation premises, in June a special investigation was made into the stocks of South American Corned Beef, kept and sold in food shops and catering premises. This was in connection with the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic. Over 70 occupiers of this type of establishment were contacted, and during this investigation two 6 lb. tins bearing the stamp and serial number of the suspected batch were found. These were immediately withdrawn from stock and sent back to the supplier as directed.

ICE-CREAM

In making routine inspection at premises registered for the sale of Ice-Cream, 31 samples have been taken and submitted for analysis. On these the analyst reported 27 to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two open-air swimming baths, both in private grounds. These are supplied by water from the mains, which is chlorinated at source. In one case, however, an additional chlorination plant is installed.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following table gives the number of Inspections made under the following main headings:-

Housing	92
Movable Dwellings	8
Food Premises	108
Refuse Collection and Disposal	22
Water Supplies	18
Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works	145
Milk and Dairies	4
Factories	6
Nuisances	Nil
*Rodent Destruction	24
Petroleum	6
Infectious Disease	Nil

*Routine baiting/poisoning was carried out on the sewerage systems at Sedbergh and Dent, without result - as anticipated.

Housing - Improvement Grants

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958 as amended by the House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959., and Housing Act, 1961.

- (a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring and improving houses -
- (b) Grants for conversion or for altering, enlarging or improving houses -

Out of a total of 23 Applications (16 Standard and 7 Discretionary) received during the year, 23 were approved as eligible for Grant.

Grant has been paid on 23 properties - £1,803 Standard and £1,933 Discretionary.

Standard Grant

Hillside, Gawthrop
 Helmside, Dent
 Bridge End Cottage, Cowgill
 Throstle Hall, Dent
 Cross Hall Cottage, Dent
 Corn Close, Dent
 74, Main Street, Sedbergh
 1, Chapel Yard, Millthorp
 4, Hallbank
 Mire House, Dent
 17, Guldrey Lane, Sedbergh
 Mire House, Cautley
 The Bungalow, Cautley
 9, Hallbank
 Blades Farm, Garsdale
 1, Mountain View, Sedbergh

Discretionary Grant

Fairfield Cottage, Flintergill, Dent
 Slack Cottage, Garsdale
 High Hollins, Frostrow
 5/6, Widows' Hill, Sedbergh
 Whinns Farm, Howgill
 Miller's Cottage, Howgill
 Friends Meeting House, Sedbergh

Council Housing (Generally)

No further Council Houses have been built during the past year.

With a view to developing part of field number 870, Long Lane, Sedbergh, the Council have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Homeville, Bradford for the preparation of Plans and Specifications for the erection of 19 Houses, 30 Flats and 48 Garages on this site, to be named "Castlegarth".

Certain preliminary work, including the contouring of the site and the preparation of Site Plans was done from this Office, and the assistance of the Area Planning Officer was also sought in the lay-out of what should be, on completion, a most pleasing site.

Added to this the Council propose to demolish a depot and a block of garages on the Maryfell site, and build four bungalows in their place.

Plans of these bungalows have been prepared also by Messrs. Homeville and approved by the Council.

As a direct result of this last proposal, and to provide alternative and additional garage and depot accommodation, plans and specifications have been prepared for the erection of 20 garages and a new depot on a site previously prepared and used as a temporary car park adjoining the Children's Playing Field at The Paddock, Sedbergh, and plans have similarly been prepared and approved for the provision of alternative garage accommodation for the refuse vehicle at the Sewage Works, Sedbergh.

Statutory Action

Two Notices under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957 requiring repairs/improvements have been served and one in process of being complied with, and one under Section 17 (Time and Place).

In this last case work on the improvement of the property commenced, but was suspended, due to the non-submission to the Council by the owner of a Schedule of Works of improvement proposed to be carried out.

One further isolated cottage has been the subject of tentative action for possible closure, but has been deferred pending further (medical) examination by the Medical Officer.

In furtherance of their long term intention to form a Development Area of a triangular section of property at the East end of Sedbergh, the Council have concluded the purchase of an extensive property comprising two houses and a joiner's workshop with extensive yard space to the rear.

An offer to purchase other four properties within this area has, unfortunately, proved abortive to date.

Underdeveloped Site, Beech Hill, Dent

Following the demolition of the properties on this site, and the apparent inability of the owners or the County Highways Authority to redevelop, or improve the site from a highways standpoint, the Council propose to acquire the site by Compulsory Purchase and develop it on the lines of a small garden with public seats adjacent to the highway.

Private Enterprise

Building by private enterprise continues to be sluggish, one bungalow only having been erected during the past year.

A local firm of building contractors have, however, secured Outline Planning Permission for the erection of some 20 houses/bungalows on land bordering one of the Council's Housing Estates at Sedbergh.

Movable Dwellings

Two additional individual site licences have been issued during the year, bringing the total to 11.

Of the two Caravan Sites, at Pinfold and Ingwire, the former has been increased to 44., and the latter from 9 to 19.

On both these sites adequate toilet facilities and drainage based on the Ministry's requirements are provided.

In connection (generally) with holiday traffic, the Council, with the collaboration of the County Highways Authority, are contemplating the provision of a picnic lay-by on a section of now disused loop of road at Goutley, on the Kirkby Stephen-Sedbergh road.

It is proposed that this will be provided with adequate toilet facilities - preferably on the water-carriage system - but failing this the "Elsan" system of sewage treatment will be adopted.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

With the exception of minor works of improvement and repairs to the sewage works at Dent and Lea Gate, no work of any major importance has been carried out to the sewage works for which the Council are responsible.

Due to blockage, very serious difficulty was, however, experienced on a section of 9" sewer at Akay carrying the sewage from some 220 houses at the East end of Sedbergh.

Rodding from an adjacent M.H. encountered tar/tar deposit in the sewer detritus.

As it was obvious that this section would require scraping, intensive efforts from both above and below the point of blockage which appeared to extend over some 20 yds. in an 80 yds. section - were made to rod this over a period of two days without avail.

It was thus reluctantly decided to look into the sewer at a point approximately midway over the point of stoppage - reluctantly because the depth of the sewer at that point was known to be 19' 6".

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal - continued

A diaphragm pump was obtained together with sufficient hose piping to enable the sewage to be pumped from manhole to manhole, so by-passing the stoppage while the work of excavating down to the sewer was in hand.

With the locating and cutting of the sewer, scraping gear obtained from a neighbouring authority was put through the sewer, and a very considerable amount of tar/tar debris obtained.

This material has been held as evidence against the N.W. Gas Board, as it would appear that the presence of tar in quantity as proved above, would be due to the accidental discharge some years ago from the local Gas Works and into this section of sewer, of a very considerable quantity of tar - for which the Gas Board accepted full responsibility at that time - and from which they were never relieved of responsibility.

A preliminary Meeting with a representative from the Gas Board has been held, and the question of possible reimbursement by the Gas Board to the Council for work involved will be a matter for later discussion.

To complete the above work, and to provide access to the sewer at the point of breaking in, a concrete sectional manhole was instated.

Birks, Sedbergh

With a view to remedying an offensive sewer outfall, and to provide adequate drainage to enable the installation of modern sanitation and amenities to certain properties at Birks hamlet, a new sewer to a sedimentation tank was installed, together with a float-operated electric pump and rising main to enable the sewerage to be pumped back to the Council's main sewer at a higher level.

Let by Contract, this work was completed on 20th October, and pumping commenced on 26th October.

Hallbank, Sedbergh

Somewhat similar conditions to the above prevailing in connection with certain cottages at Hallbank, the Council agreed to the installation, followed by land treatment of a sedimentation tank to take four houses, but in such a position that other seven houses discharging into an existing tank in a (possibly) unsatisfactory position, may also drain to this new tank.

Let by Contract, this work was completed in June, 1964.

Garsdale (Railway Cottages), Sewage Disposal

As formerly and together with Dent, these two sewage disposal works are maintained at weekly intervals by the Sedbergh Sewage works maintenance man travelling from Sedbergh.

Factories (including Outworkers Premises)

Number of factories coming within the powers of the local authority under the Factories Act, 1961 - 24.

No statutory action has been necessary during the year.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Due to pressure of work in other directions coupled with the late receipt of many of the CSR/1 (Registration) Forms, no work has been possible under the above Act in the year ended.

It is intended, however, that this work will be commenced early in the forthcoming year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The conditions generally covering the collection and disposal of domestic refuse remain substantially the same as last year, and are as follows:-

Operated by two men (full time) and one man (part time - 1 day per week) the vehicle in use is a diesel driven "Karrier Bantam".

Covering originally the town of Sedbergh only, this service was extended in 1949 to cover Dent, and by degrees to cover the greater part of the district.

The percentage of properties now served is 87%.

As from the inception of the extended service the Council continue to make use of the two tipping points at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane Quarry respectively, the last named being adjacent to the town of Sedbergh and is for occasional use only in the event of bad weather conditions, i.e., snow, preventing the use of the main tip at Langstone Quarry, which is situated approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sedbergh on the Hawes Road.

At the commencement of this extended Service, one unsatisfactory tip on the sewage field at Dent was closed.

The area now covered includes:-

Sedbergh	Weekly collection	
Dent	"	"
Lea Gate	Fortnightly	"
Gawthrop	"	"
Garsdale	"	"
Marthwaite	"	"
Cautley	"	"
Dowbiggin	Monthly	"
Howgill	"	"
Danny Bridge/back road (Garsdale)	"	"

As formerly individual properties continue to be added to this service which is based on the refuse bin system, and which includes the collection of refuse from properties abutting on the line of route to the localities named.

The following is a summary of the service as rendered to date:-

<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Domestic Properties Served</u>	<u>No. of Bins emptied</u>	<u>No. non-dom- estic premises served</u>	<u>No. of Bins emptied</u>
Dent Town	97	99	6	9
Dentdale (remainder)	97	103	1	3
Garsdale	80	91	1	-
Moorcock (Aysgarth R.D.C)	8	8	1	2
Sedbergh Town	608	685	45	81
Sedbergh Parish	<u>166</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>1,056</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>99</u>

Total number of bins collected - 1,272

Refuse Removal (Analysis)

Volume @ 16 loads per week @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per load = 1,250 tons per year.

Mileage - 160 miles per week. Average haul, 5 miles.

Cost - 30/- per ton. £2,024 per 1,000 Premises. £602 per 1,000 pop.

Properties served - 1,056 Domestic, 58 Trade

No. of Bins - 1,173 + 99 = 1,272.

In connection generally with the question of refuse collection, the Council have given serious consideration to the possibility of implementing the "Bin Sac" (Paper Sack) System in the town of Sedbergh.

While in full agreement with the principle, they have decided against the adoption of this system for Sedbergh town at present, but have agreed that this system shall be put into operation for the 49 houses and flats to be erected on Castlegarth, Long Lane, Sedbergh, as a pilot scheme.

Rodent Control

Routine monthly disinfestation of the Council's refuse tips at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane continues as formerly.

Test baiting and poisoning of selected manholes on the sewerage systems at Sedbergh and Dent have revealed (as expected) no evidence of infestation.

This was anticipated, the sewers being of small diameter (9" - 12") and running full after even moderate rain.

Inspection and Supervision of FoodMilk Supplies

(a) By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health and the County Medical Officer, the following samples have been taken :-

<u>Meth. Blue</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Sat.</u>	<u>Biological</u> <u>Test (T.B)</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Sat.</u>	<u>Ring</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Sat.</u>	<u>Culture</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Sat.</u>
6	1	-	-	5	5	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	10	-	-	6	4	-	-
18	13	1	1	14	12	-	-

(b) Slaughterhouses

One private slaughterhouse only continues in operation in this district.

Out of a total of four butchers, three obtain their supplies from the Central Slaughterhouse at Kendal.

The following summary shows particulars relating to meat inspection:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	78	4	-	354	122	-
No. Inspected	78	4	-	354	122	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	31	-	-	9	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. & Cysticerci	30	-	-	3	-	-

Number of inspections made - 114.

Water Analysis

The following is a summary of the results of the analyses of samples of water taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis during 1964.

As stated previously it will be appreciated that the 3 public supplies at Sedbergh, Dent and Lea Gate are now administered by the Lakes & Lune Water Board, with the consequent liability on the Board for the sampling of these supplies - a duty formerly carried out by this authority at monthly (or shorter) intervals as might be necessary:-

Date	Lea Gate	Dent	Sedbergh	Private	Result - Probable No. of Coli. Bac. per 100 m.l.	Sampling Authority	Locality
	1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4		

4.1.64.	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
20.2.64.	-	1	1	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	"	
10.2.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	Sedbergh R.D.C.	Gautley
"	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	"	"
"	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	"	"
18.2.	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
7.3.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	Sedbergh R.D.C.	
"	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	"	Garsdale Station Supply (from stream & tap in supply)
4.4.	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
14.5	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"	"
23.6.	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	"	"
10.7.	-	1	1	1	-	160	Nil	180	Sedbergh R.D.C.	
11.7.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	90	"	"
25.7.	-	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	160	"	"
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	"	"
30.7.	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
3.10.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	Sedbergh R.D.C.	
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50	"	"
9.10.	1	1	1	1	18	3	18	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
17.10.	1	1	1	1	9	Nil	Nil	-	"	"
14.11.	-	1	1	-	-	Nil	-	25	Sedbergh R.D.C.	
26.11.	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board	
17.12.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	Sedbergh R.D.C.	

	9	12	11	13	9	12	11	13
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Summary	27 Samples taken by Lakes & Lune Water Board
5	" " " " " " " " " "
13	" Private " " " " " " " "

Chemical Analysis

One sample of water has been taken for chemical analysis by the Lakes & Lune Water Board from the upland stream which, after chlorination, constitutes the supply to Dent and Gawthrop.

This indicated a moderately soft water with no indication of animal pollution, and subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports was accepted as being wholesome.

Sewage Outfall, Dent Sewage Field

Following the receipt from the River Board of an adverse analysis of the above, a check sample was taken on the 10th September.

The sample taken was satisfactory as regards suspended solids, but in excess of the usually accepted B.O.D. @ 25 PPM.

The attention of the River Board was drawn to the fact that there is not normally any discharge from the Sewage Field into the River Dee except after heavy rain and when the river is in flood, and that being so it was suggested that any slight adverse count in the effluent discharge would be lost in the river volume.

Water Supplies (Generally)

No difficulty has been experienced on the question of the sufficiency of the three public supplies now administered by the Lakes & Lune Water Board.

Despite representations from this Authority, the Water Board has resisted to date all requests that they should extend the Sedbergh (town) supply into the Dowbiggin area - a project which the Council had in mind and upon which a report and estimate was considered prior to the formation of the Water Board.

Garsdale Head - Proposed Water Supply

The insufficiency under dry conditions of various small spring supplies feeding 10 scattered properties as above, and the total absence, with the sole exception of the supply which feeds Garsdale Station and 22 cottages owned by British Railways - of any other major source of supply, has been a source of difficulty to the Council over the past 17 years.

Requests from this Council to British Railways that they would permit the extension of their filtered and chlorinated supply to augment the supply to the 10 properties named has always been negatived until this year, when, resulting from further correspondence with British Railways when this question was again raised, they agreed to a further Meeting with representatives of the Council and the Lakes & Lune Water Board at Garsdale Station on the 3rd November.

On behalf of British Railways it was stated that -

- (1) They are willing to provide a supply of water forthwith at the rate of 4,000 gallons per day.
- (2) The said supply would be maintained, filtered and chlorinated by them; and
- (3) The said supply should be by meter, the charging rate not to exceed that in operation within the Sedbergh Rural District as administered by the Lakes & Lune Water Board.

It was further stated that on the completion of the dieselisation of British Railways by 1967., it was expected that the entire supply would be available for acquisition by the Council or Lakes & Lune Water Board if required.

While the Council are naturally reluctant to again assume the duties of a water authority, and the Water Board are perhaps somewhat averse to extending their area of control, it is to be hoped that this project does not thereby fall between two stools, always bearing in mind the total number of properties involved (32).

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1964.INSPECTIONS

The following table gives the number of inspections made under the various main headings:-

Housing	266
Movable Dwellings	37
Food Premises	664
Refuse Collection and Disposal	109
Water Supplies and Sampling	178
Drainage	75
Milk Supply and Sampling	36
Factories	33
Nuisances	53
Rodent Destruction	61
Petroleum Storage	25
Infectious Diseases	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	8

HOUSING

Extracts from a statistical form prepared for the County Council along with other figures of interest relative to Housing are shown below:-

(a) No. of dwellinghouses in district:	4,858
(b) No. of houses incl. in representations relating to Clearance Areas:	Nil
(c) No. of houses incl. in representations relating to individual unfit houses:	3
(d) No. of houses incl. in confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders:	Nil
(e) No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas:	10
(f) Individual demolition orders made:	Nil
(g) Individual houses demolished:	2
(h) Individual Closing Orders made:	1
(i) Individual houses closed:	1
(j) Families displaced from "unfit" houses:	5
(k) Persons displaced from "unfit" houses:	15
(l) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	107
(m) Families rehoused during the year in Council houses from:-	
(i) "Condemned" properties	4
(ii) Overcrowding	2
(n) New dwellings completed:-	
(i) By Council	28
(ii) By private enterprise	25

Various small clearance areas have been dealt with over the past few years, and those for which action is still outstanding are summarised below:-

Chapel Yard, Settle - Property vacant and site acquired by the Council. Demolition is postponed as the area is to be part of a comprehensive scheme for the redevelopment of the adjoining lands.

Primrose Bower, Low Bentham. A final scheme for the demolition and redevelopment of this site was not approved at the year end.

Duke Street, Bentham. The remaining tenants from this area were rehoused during the year, and a scheme for the demolition and development of the site was in preparation at the year end.

Cleveland Square, Bentham. Following further consideration of the representation made some time ago by the Medical Officer of Health, it was decided to make a Clearance Order in respect of these ten houses. An appeal was made by the owners and there is to be a hearing early in the new year.

Cherry Cottages, Malham. Following further consideration, it was felt that these houses would be best dealt with as a small clearance area, but no declaration had been made at the year end.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

It is now 13 years since the first Improvement Grant Scheme in the District was completed, and in all 410 houses have been improved with the aid of grants.

The following table shows the work done during the year under review, and indicates that the interest was continued, although there were less applications. The figures given in brackets are for the previous year.

	Applications Rec'd.	Apps. Approved.	No. of Schemes Completed.	Amount Paid
				£
Discretionary	24 (30)	22 (29)	30 (22)	8,395 (5,398)
Standard Grants	40 (46)	42 (38)	45 (40)	4,570 (3,680)

Applications for the 40 Standard Grants were in respect of the following work:-

<u>No. of Applications Received</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided</u>
20	Bath, basin, hot water supply, W.C. and food store.
8	Bath, basin, hot water supply and W.C.
2	Basin, hot water supply and W.C.
2	Bath, basin and hot water supply
2	Bath, hot water supply, W.C. and food store
1	Bath, hot water supply and W.C.
1	Hot water supply
4	W.C.

RENT ACT, 1957

Action under this Act was again negligible, details being as follows:-

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:	Nil
Decision to issue Certificates of Disrepair:	Nil
Undertakings by Landlords:	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued:	1

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The following table shows the position in the District in connection with licensed caravan sites:-

No. of sites licensed for caravans for holiday and recreational purposes:	10
No. of caravans on these sites (Provision for):	280
No. of sites licensed for caravans for residential purposes:	4
No. of caravans licensed individually:	5
No. of new sites licensed during year:	3

The site at Stainforth Hall, Stainforth was the subject of a Discontinuance Order under the Town and Country Planning Acts, the Order being confirmed late in the year.

Informal discussions have taken place with a view to the approval of an alternative site to take the place of the one being closed.

During the year, members of the Council made an inspection of the major caravan sites in the District, and whilst they were pleased to note that some operators were complying with the licence conditions, others appeared to be very dilatory. A reminder was sent to all licence holders informing them that the Council expected all conditions to be fully complied with by March 31st 1965.

WATER SUPPLIES

As is now well known, the bulk of the water in the area is supplied by the Craven Water Board, and so far as I am aware there were no major extensions during the year.

Most of the larger water supplies are now chlorinated, viz: Airtown, Clapham, Hellifield, High Bentham, Ingleton, Malham, Otterburn, Settle (High and Low) and Westhouse, and apart from mechanical failures, the treatment seems satisfactory.

The privately owned supply at Burton-in-Lonsdale has, for some time now, given cause for anxiety, particularly shortage of supply at the higher part of the village. I feel that the factors contributing to this trouble are insufficient supervision, and the inadequacy of the distribution mains to cope with the increased consumption in the village; the position of the supply tanks is also a factor governing the pressure. These unsatisfactory conditions are in some way retarding private building development, and the owners of the supply are being pressed to carry out works to improve it generally and particularly to the higher points of the village.

Small privately owned supplies such as the one mentioned above do create a problem. When they were installed many years ago, each house only had one tap, there were virtually no baths, water closets or hot water supplies. The water rents charged were so small that no reserve has been built up to carry out improvement schemes to comply with modern conditions, and it would seem that eventually these small privately owned supplies must be taken into public ownership.

Concern was felt regarding the supplies to the hamlet of Studfold which comprises ten houses, including three farms supplied in all from six sources. Several samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and these were unsatisfactory; in addition some of the supplies were lacking in quantity at certain times of the year.

A short distance from the hamlet is the Helwith Bridge supply of the Craven Water Board, and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to arrange discussions with the Water Board and the owners concerned, in an endeavour to improve the supply to the hamlet.

The following table shows the dwellings supplied by the owners of different supplies, the figures being similar to last year apart from new dwellings.

<u>Water Undertaker</u>	<u>Nature/origin of supply</u>	<u>Approx. No. of dwellings supplied</u>
Craven Water Board	Upland Springs	3,674
Arncliffe Water Co.	" "	27
Burton Water Co.	" "	150
Ingleborough Estate	Moorland Stream & Lake	80
Halton West Estate	Upland Springs	27
Hawswick Water Co.	" "	19
Long Preston Water Trustees	" "	224
N. Geldard, Rathmell	" "	35
Stainforth Estates	" "	53
		<hr/> 4,289

Routine sampling of all major supplies was continued, and the following table shows the results of the reports:-

	<u>Chemical.</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Public Supplies	-	-	72	47
Individual Private Supplies	1	1	22	31
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 78

No special samples were taken during the year for natural fluoride content, but those taken previously indicate that of the major supplies Hellifield shows a content of .1 parts per million.

The following table shows further information regarding the supply of water to the various townships within the District.

Township	No. of Houses				Estimated Population		
	In Town-ship	Supplied by piped village supply	Supplied by Standpipe	In Town-ship	Supplied by piped village supply	% of Totals	Supplied by Stand-pipe
Settle	882	866	1	2,201	2,163	98	1
Airton	54	54	-	164	164	100	-
Arncliffe	31	27	-	78	67	86	-
Austwick	156	140	-	446	398	89	-
Bentham	920	907	-	2,495	2,463	99	-
Burton-in-L'dale	161	150	-	423	392	93	-
Clapham	185	171	-	585	536	92	-
Giggleswick	281	253	-	829	738	89	-
Halton Gill	16	-	-	73	-	-	-
Halton West	27	27	-	109	109	100	-
Hanlith	7	-	-	33	-	-	-
Hawswick	22	19	-	48	41	85	-
Helli-field	384	368	-	1,007	962	96	-
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	208	113	-	690	371	54	-
Ingleton	643	577	-	1,819	1,618	89	-
Kirkby Malham	25	19	-	53	38	72	-
Langcliffe	157	144	-	482	442	92	-
Lawkland	56	9	-	226	30	13	-
Litton	17	-	-	57	-	-	-
Long Preston	244	224	-	589	543	92	-
Malham	41	41	-	165	163	100	-
Malham Moor	16	-	-	116	-	-	-
Nappa	4	-	-	20	-	-	-
Otterburn	13	10	-	51	39	76	-
Rathmell	73	35	-	211	111	52	-
Scosthrop	16	13	-	54	43	80	-
Stainforth	68	53	-	230	178	77	-
Swinden	8	-	-	26	-	-	-
Thornton-in-L'dale	90	68	-	251	187	75	-
Wigglesworth	53	-	-	199	-	-	-
	4,858	4,288	1	13,730	11,796	86	1

SWIMMING BATHS

There are at present two swimming baths in the District, one is privately owned at Giggleswick School, and the other is an open-air pool on the river side at Ingleton, open to the public, but under the control of a local organisation. The water supply to this latter pool is a continuous flow from the adjoining river, and is untreated, but the supply to the bath at the School is from their own private chlorinated supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I feel that I must again draw the attention of the Council to the lack of sewerage in the village of Kirkby Malham. This village is small, but concentrated, and although there is, as yet, no evidence of nuisance from the comparatively large number of septic tanks in a small area, some difficulty could arise at any time, and I would again press the Council to seriously consider the provision of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this village.

The sewerage and sewage disposal works in the District are under the control of Mr. N.L. Jaggar, the Council's Engineer, to whom I am indebted for the following information:-

Of the 4,858 houses in the District, approximately 86% are connected to the public sewerage systems controlled by the Council, fifteen out of thirty Townships being provided for.

The following particulars give information as to the work in hand during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

- (i) Completed during year - Stainforth (works extension)
Scosthrop (pumping plant)
Long Preston (works extension)
- (ii) Under construction at year end - Low Bentham (works remodelling scheme approved)
- (iii) Awaiting approval at year end - High Bentham (works improvement)
Settle & Rathmell -
STILL AWAITING decision on
river regulating reservoir
- (iv) In preparation at year end - Malham (replacement of sewers and works)

Details of any part of the District requiring -

- (i) Sewers - Kirkby Malham, Rathmell
- (ii) Improvement of defective sewers - Bentham, Malham, Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe.
- (iii) Sewage Disposal Works - Kirkby Malham
- (iv) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works - Malham, Settle, High Bentham.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

As last year, there was very little change in the industry of the district, and the list of outworkers showed that there were still 29 persons employed at home, mainly burling and mending, in connection with the textile trade.

The number of "factories" in the District was 129.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service has continued on the same lines as previously, 4 vehicles and 14 men being fully employed collecting and disposing of refuse at the three tips in the area at a total cost of approximately £12,000 per year. One of the older vehicles is to be replaced in the New Year.

Refuse was collected from all the populated parts of the area, and collections were made every seven to ten working days.

Mention was made last year of the Granite Quarry at Chapel-le-Dale which it was proposed to use as a tip for household refuse, and an application was made for planning approval. Unfortunately, a decision was not given within the statutory period and an appeal was lodged, but at the year end no further progress had been made.

The tip at Wigglesworth was rapidly becoming filled and endeavours were being made at the year end to find an alternative site. Although one might anticipate that in Rural District there would be many suitable sites this is not the case, and difficulties are experienced in finding sites which are sufficiently isolated so as not to cause annoyance, but reasonably accessible to the villages which they serve.

The following table shows the work done during the year when an approximate weight of 4,200 tons was collected and disposed of. The figures in brackets are for the previous year.

<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>No. of Loads tipped</u>				
	Bentham	Ingleton	Baley Green	Wiggles- worth	Miles Travelled
Dual Tip	11	-	28	457	7,719
Gamecock	383	-	2	127	11,432
Bantam	1	-	8	597	10,041
Gamecock	675	-	-	-	4,252
	1,070 (743)	- (275)	38 (45)	1,181 (1,107)	33,444 (32,102)

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments have been carried out at domestic premises upon receipt of complaints; in many cases the treatments were carried out by the inspectors as the trained workman could only be spared on rare occasions from the refuse collection team due to incidence of sickness and holidays.

Survey and treatment of Council properties was restricted to the Refuse Disposal Tips due to inavailability of labour.

It is hoped to have extra labour available next year permitting a more comprehensive service in the area.

The following table shows the premises treated:-

Domestic Premises	16
Tips	3
Business Premises	2

MILK SUPPLY

There were some 40 retailers in the area and milk sampling was continued throughout the year, the following table showing the results of the reports received:-

No. of samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken for -

Meth. Blue Test	No. Satis.	Biological Test (T.B)	No. Satis.	Ring Test	No. Satis.	Culture Test	No. Satis.
32	27	2	2	32	27	21	18

The three samples of milk showing brucella abortus on the culture test were from separate farms. In each case the herds were "cleaned up" without recourse to formal procedure.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations came into operation in 1963., and there were three privately owned slaughterhouses licensed in the District.

No difficulties were experienced with the work of meat inspection. Some authorities, however, from time to time express the view that the local authorities should, when issuing slaughterhouse licences, have power to control the days and times when the premises might be used, and I would support this view as, during the year covered by this report, it was necessary to visit one of the licensed slaughterhouses on every Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday (with the exception of Christmas Day) throughout the year in addition to other normal working days.

The following table shows particulars of the work done in connection with meat inspection. No tuberculosis was found. The figures are similar to last year with the exception of sheep which showed an increase of 713 in the total number slaughtered.

	Cattle excl. Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	681	172		2	3,030	176	-
No. inspected	681	172		2	3,030	176	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1		1	26	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	270	94		-	216	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculos- is and Cysticerci	40	55		50	8	6	-
Cysticerci.....							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-		-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-		-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-		-	-	-	-

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number of food premises in the area, and routine inspections were carried out throughout the year:-

(i) No. of food premises in the area:-

- (a) Catering Establishments81
- (b) Bakehouses10
- (c) Other Food Shops131

(ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(a) Ice-cream

- (i) Manufacturers 2
- (ii) Retailers 85

(b) Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods 17

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

I am again asked to comment on common lodging houses, and from my earlier reports, it will be seen that the last two were in Settle, being closed in 1925 and 1929.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year occupiers of premises were required to register under the Act, and the following shows premises registered within the Rural District:-

Offices	37
Retail Shops	46
Wholesale Shops, warehouses...	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens....	17
Fuel storage depots	-

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

INSPECTIONS

The Council's Sanitary Services showed steady, if not spectacular progress in the year. This was in spite of staff changes which always retard all sections of the work. In practice, it has been found that it is some months before a new technical officer is able to find his way about the District without serious waste of time and diminished efficiency.

The inspections recorded below show a considerable increase over the last two years. The figures, which are recorded from the day to day diary of the Inspectors, serve as a guide to the volume of work passing through the Department.

Table 1. INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Category

Accumulations & Deposits	8
Animal Boarding Establishment Act	5
Butchers' Shops	63
Bakehouses	18
Closets - defective	19
additional	42
conversion	141
Completion of Buildings	359
Confectioners	20
Catering Establishments	112
Dustbins	29
Dirty and verminous houses	5
Dairies	3
Distribution of Milk	31
Farm Drainage	-
Factories - with mechanical power	30
without mechanical power	-
Faeces samples	4
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	25
Grocers	123
Greengrocers	21
Hairdressers premises	24
Housing - P.H. Act.	51
Housing Act	272
other visits	69
Improvement Grants	540
Inf. Diseases - enquiry	22
disinfest.	-
Ice-cream premises	6
Knackers Yard	2
Keeping of animals	19
Licensed premises	76
Movable dwellings	70
Misc. visits	79
Meat inspection	456
Mobile Food Premises & Snack Bars	2
Milk Bottles Tested	-
New Buildings	931
Noise Nuisances	7
New Drains - tested	237
inspected	471

Inspections - cont.

Old drains - tested	172
Offices, Shops & Railways	-
Outworkers	34
Other food samples	2
Overcrowding	1
Pest control	26
Piggeries	2
Petroleum	11
Refuse Collection & Disposal	233
Septic Tanks	48
Smoke-observation	25
visits to boiler plant	5
Slaughterhouses	18
Sampling Milk - Bacteriological	106
Sampling ice-cream - Bacteriological	117
Sampling water - Bacteriological	169
Analysis	1
Swimming Bath Water	30
Sanitary accommodation on farms	15
Swabs	125
Unsound Food	6
Water Supply	64
Water Courses	26
Dampness	22
Flooding in Cellars	4

Total number of inspections:
5,657.

HOUSING

Some progress was made in the year on the clearance of sub-standard houses; the difficulties mentioned in the last Annual Report arising from uncertainty on the re-development of village centres was resolved to some extent during the course of the year when it became fairly obvious that no wholesale re-development was likely. In consequence, representations or reports were made in respect of 37 unfit houses. 17 of these houses were included in clearance areas, and 20 as individual unfit properties. The clearance areas were in the parishes of Addingham and Carleton, and the individual unfit houses in the parishes of Grassington, Embsay, Addingham, Threshfield, Beamsley, Carleton, Kildwick, Kilnsey, Lothersdale, Appletreewick and Glusburn. In all cases the reports of the officers were accepted, and action was instituted either under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 or under Sect. 16 of the Act, whichever was appropriate to the circumstances.

During the course of the year 22 houses were demolished because of unfitness. From these houses 7 families were displaced, most of these were rehoused by the Council. 13 families were displaced from the 29 houses which were closed by action under Section 16 of the Act during the course of the year.

A considerable amount of time and effort was spent by the Council's Officers in persuading owners to make houses fit for habitation and 148 were, in fact, made fit during the course of the year, either with or without Improvement Grants. I am of the opinion that the administration of the Housing Acts presents unusual difficulty within the Skipton Rural District in view of the very wide variation in the standards of housing conditions throughout the District: the fact that much of the northern area is part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and the houses themselves are considered to be part of the scenic beauty of the locality; any attempt to have such houses demolished for unfitness is resisted very strongly by certain sections of the community. From the point of view of the improvement of

housing standards this is unfortunate as the siting of many of these houses is such that, notwithstanding the spending of completely unreasonable amounts of money on them, they can still be unfit when the work has been completed. Such is the attraction of the old Dales houses that in many cases high expenditure has been incurred in attempts at modernisation; the amounts spent being out of all proportion to the benefits obtained from the expenditure.

One case only of overcrowding came to light during the course of the year, and this had not been abated at the end of December, the owner/occupier of the premises not having accepted the alternative accommodation offered by the Council. The table set out below gives details of the position at the end of the year.

Table 2.

OVERCROWDING

1.	(a)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end	
		of the year:	1
	(b)	No. of families dwelling therein:	1
	(c)	No. of persons dwelling therein:	8
2.		No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during	
		the year:	1
3.	(a)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during	
		year:	-
	(b)	No. of persons concerned in such cases:	-
4.		No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which the local	
		authority have taken steps for the abatement of over-	
		crowding have again become overcrowded:	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

The passing of the Housing Act, 1964 during the course of the year extended the scope of the work which it was possible to do under the Improvement Grant Scheme, although this had been foreshadowed by Circular 42/62. In spite of this new Act, it is suggested that considerable progress might be made under the Circular mentioned without the institution of statutory proceedings under the Act which are apparently very cumbersome and somewhat involved. The Council accepted an informal programme of houses which might well be the subject of Improvement Grant, but, unfortunately, it was not possible to report on any houses in areas.

The 1964 Act also made some changes in the amounts of grant payable in respect of baths, w.c.'s and water supply, and increased the possible overall maximum to £350 in certain instances. For example, if, in any particular case, it is necessary to build on a bathroom or partition part of an adjoining building to form a bathroom, the maximum grant for the bath is increased to half the reasonable cost of such extension; similarly, if a sewer is not available, the grant for a w.c. may be increased from £40 to half the cost of septic tank drainage. There are also provisions for accepting a lesser number of amenities than the original five if it is impossible to provide all five. In my experience it is usually possible, by some means, to install all five amenities even in the smallest of cottages. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the fact that whilst the Act became law on the 18th August, 1964., no explanatory matter was received until the middle of September, 1964.

Since the introduction of the Standard Grant Scheme each year has shown an increase in the number of applications to be dealt with, and the year 1964 is no exception to this. The pattern of the applications followed similar lines to previous years, and the majority of the applications received were from owner/occupiers.

Four applications for Standard Grant were refused because of non-compliance with the governing conditions; one of which was for an internal w.c. to complete the five amenities because there was already a w.c. within the house; the second because the proposed w.c. was not entered from within the dwelling, and it was quite possible to arrange this: the third because the cottage was not considered to have the requisite 15 years 'life', and the fourth because on completion of the work all the amenities would not have been available.

The number of applications for Discretionary Grant has not shown the same steady increase over the years, but the number applied for during 1964 was somewhat higher than the average.

In one case a Discretionary Grant was approved with the consent of the Ministry in spite of the fact that one bedroom was a little short of daylight. This position came about as a result of the refusal of the County Planning Department to approve a larger window in the front elevation of a building of architectural interest within the National Parks area.

Table 3

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSStandard Grants

Total number of applications received: 125.

<u>No. of Applications approved during yr.</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>
38	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply, w.c. and food store	£155
4	Bath, hot water supply, w.c. and food store	£150
9	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply and w.c.	£145
3	Bath, hot water supply and w.c.	£140
8	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash-hand basin) w.c. and food store	£130
1	Hot water supply, w.c. and food store	£125
2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin) and w.c.	£120
3	Bath, hot water supply (to bath) w.c. and food store	£110
1	Bath, hot water supply (to bath) and w.c.	£100

Standard Grants - cont.

<u>No. of Applications approved during yr</u>	<u>Amenities to be provided</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>
12	Bath, wash hand basin, w.c. and food store	£80
5	Bath, w.c. and food store	£75
4	Bath, wash hand basin and w.c.	£70
1	Wash hand basin, w.c. and food store	£55
10	W.C. and food store	£50
8	W.C. and wash hand basin	£45
1	W.C. (half cost of septic tank) and food store	£134
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply, w.c. (half cost of septic tank) and food store	£213. 17. 9d.
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin), w.c. (half cost of septic tank) and food store	£142. 10. 0d.
4	Refused	
5	Withdrawn	

Total number of grants paid after completion of work: 103.

<u>Total Amount.</u>	<u>Fixed Bath or Shower.</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>Hot Water Supply</u>	<u>W.C.</u>	<u>Food Storage Facilities</u>
£9,686	61	64	43	101	53

Discretionary Grants

<u>No. of Applications Rec'd</u>	<u>Approved Expenses.</u>	<u>Grants Approved</u>	<u>Schemes Completed</u>	<u>Grant Paid</u>
38	£31,411/2/1d	£11,528	29	£6,722

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

In many districts within National Parks and coastal areas itinerant caravanners have created a serious problem, but apart from one or two isolated instances no caravans were found occupying sites in excess of the times permitted by the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act.

No applications were received during the year for new multiple caravan sites, and the numbers in use at the end of December, 1964 were very similar to those in use in the previous year. The details are set out below.

At the end of the year there were 7 sites licensed for recreational use with capacities varying from 4 to 320 caravans, the actual number on these sites was 460.

The use of one, mainly residential, site with a capacity of 20 caravans was continued.

In addition to the above, 17 site licences were operative authorising the use of the land for not more than three caravans in each case; four of these were renewals of existing licences and two were new licences.

Inspections were made from time to time of the multiple caravan sites when it was observed that some of the site licence conditions were being contravened to some degree in all the licensed sites. Further consideration was given to this problem when it was decided that, in one case, proceedings be taken against the operator of the contravention of site licence and Planning conditions, in the case of five other sites times ranging from two to three months were given to take all necessary steps to comply properly with the conditions. At the end of the year the position was still unsatisfactory, and many contraventions were still outstanding.

The Planning Committee were particularly disturbed at the conditions found at a caravan site at Howgill, Appletreewick which is not licensed by the Council, but is one which has been established by the Caravan Club of Gt. Britain which is an exempted organisation. Conditions on this site were found to be in no way comparable with those in the licensed sites, and a protest was sent to the caravan Club asking them to take all necessary steps to bring the conditions to more modern standards. I am not aware that any work had been done on this site at the end of the year.

During last year, as in many previous years, concern was expressed in the Council's Planning Committee, and indeed elsewhere about the most unsatisfactory conditions under which an unlicensed caravan site had been operated at Skyreholme, Appletreewick, over many years. On this particular farm, caravans have been stationed for a considerable number of years, and it is considered that they had acquired permission by usage. Quite apart from being most unsightly there were no conveniences of any sort on this farmstead, and generally conditions were completely unsatisfactory. The W.R.C.C. decided to serve a discontinuance order on the owner of the farm, and this was done in the course of the year.

At the Long Ashes site which is the largest in the District, and can accommodate up to 320 caravans, the private water supply was found to be unsatisfactory after sampling, After representations had been made to the owner he agreed to install a water sterilisation plant for the supply, and the work was put in hand during the year, although it was not completed at the end.

Further consideration was given to the use of land for tented camps within the Dales portion of the District. It had been found on investigation that a considerable number of farmers were in the habit of allowing camping in tents on their land during the summer months. In no case could it be proved that the maximum periods, as set out in Sect. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 had been exceeded, and consequently, no steps were taken to have these sites licensed. In order to get a little control over these camping sites, further consideration was given to the Byelaws which were drafted during 1963., an amended draft was made and submitted to the Ministry for their observations. The draft was approved, but the printing and confirmation of the Byelaws had not been completed at the end of the year.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

As hitherto the major part of the District was served by the Craven Water Board, and I am indebted to the Engineer/Manager for the information set out below:-

Table 4. CRAVEN WATER BOARD

Action taken during the year to supplies liable to contamination

Buckden	All water supplied is chlorinated
Calton	All water supplied is chlorinated
Cowling	All water supplied is chlorinated, and is also treated with Copper Sulphate during summer months.
Gargrave, incl. Coniston Cold	All water supplied is chlorinated
Grassington	All water supplied is chlorinated
Glusburn	All water supplied is chlorinated, and is also treated with copper sulphate during the summer months.
Steeton-w-Eastburn	All water supplied is chlorinated, and is also treated with copper sulphate during summer months.
Sutton	All water supplied is chlorinated.
Salterforth	Supplied with chlorinated water from Whitemoor Borehole
Threshfield) Grassington) Linton) Hebden)	Scheme in progress to supply these parishes from Hebden Gill

Water liable to have plumbo-solvent action and action taken

<u>Cononley</u>	1 sample taken during year from a long lead service showed no lead content.
<u>Thornton</u>	Use of lead service pipes is prohibited by Byelaws.

Table 4 - cont.

<u>Properties supplied with water direct to houses</u>		
<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of premises supplied</u>	<u>Est. Population supplied</u>
Appletreewick	34	90
Beamsley	8	20
Bradley	200	598
Buckden	39	83
Calton	11	33
Carleton	295	882
Cononley	304	909
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	23	44
Cowling	563	1683
Draughton	30	90
Eastby & Embsay	474	1484
Farnhill & Kildwick	209	631
Gargrave, incl. Coniston Cold	530	1145
Grassington	406	1147
Glusburn	1039	3067
Hartlington	14	60
Hebden	33	93
Hetton, incl. Rylstone	38	104
Kettlewell	73	210
Linton	52	385
Salterforth	149	450
Steeton-w-Eastburn	920	2751
Starbotten	30	92
Sutton	899	2686
Thornton	87	271
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>6,460</u>	<u>19,008</u>

There are no houses in the area which receive a supply from the Board by means of standpipes.

Table 4 - cont

Bacteriological Examinations of Water Samples taken
in year ending 31st Dec. 1964.

Township	No. of samples of Raw Water	Results	No. of samples of treat- ed water	Results	Quantity of Water	Remarks
Bradley						
Springs	2	2 Class 1	No Treat- ment	-	Suffic- ient	
Borehole	2	2 Class 1	"	-	"	
Cononley						
Borehole	1	1 Class 1				
Mines Supp.	1	1 Class 1	"	-	"	
Cowling						
Springs	1	1 Class 1	1	1 Class 1	"	
Borehole	1	1 Class 1				
Glusburn						
Springs	1	1 Class 2	2	2 Class 1	"	
Borehole	1	1 Class 1				
Farnhill & Kildwick	2	2 Class 1	No treat- ment	-	"	
Steeton	4	3 Class 1 1 Class 2	4	4 Class 1	"	
Sutton	2	1 Class 2 1 Class 4	4	3 Class 1 1 Class 4	"	
Carleton	-		-		"	Supp. from Skipton UD. Embsay Res.
Appletree- wick	5	4 Class 1 1 Class 3	No tr.	-	"	
Beamsley	3	2 Class 1 1 Class 2	"	-	"	Bulk supp. from Chats- worth Est.
Buckden	6	2 Class 2 4 Class 4	6	5 Class 1 1 Class 2	"	
Calton	1	1 Class 1	1	1 Class 1	"	Supp. from Settle RD Airtton supp.
Conistone-w- Kilnsey	6	2 Class 1 3 Class 4 1 Class 3	No tr.	-	"	
Eastby	3	2 Class 1 1 Class 2	No tr.	-	In- adeq.	Scheme in hand to supp. Eastby from Embsay.

- cont.

Township	No. of samples of Raw Water	Results	No. of samples of treat- ed water	Results	Quant. of Water	Remarks
Embsay	-		4	3 Class 1 1 Class 2	Suff.	Supp. from Skipton UD.Embsay Reservoir
Gargrave	6	4 Class 1 2 Class 4	4	4 Class 1	"	
Coniston Cold	-		5	5 Class 1	"	
Grassington	5	1 Class 2 2 Class 3 2 Class 4	7	7 Class 1	"	
Hartlington	3	2 Class 1 1 Class 3	No tr.	-	"	
Hebden East Adit	4	3 Class 1 1 Class 2	"	-	"	
Bowdin Spring	5	2 Class 3 3 Class 4	"	-	"	
Edge Spring	5	1 Class 1 1 Class 2 3 Class 4	"	-	"	
Hetton inc. Rylstone	6	3 Class 2 1 Class 3 2 Class 4	"	-	Adequate but lack of stor- age.	
Kettlewell	6	2 Class 2 4 Class 4	"	-	Suff.	
Linton	7	3 Class 1 1 Class 2 3 Class 4	"	-	"	
Oughtershaw	6	1 Class 1 1 Class 2 1 Class 3 3 Class 4	"	-	"	
Salterforth	-	-	8	8 Class 1	"	Supp. from B'wick UD White- moor borehole
Starbotton	6	3 Class 2 1 Class 3 2 Class 4	No tr.	-	"	
Thornton	18	9 Class 1 3 Class 2 3 Class 3 3 Class 4	"	-	"	
	119	48 Class 1 23 Class 2 13 Class 3 35 Class 4	46	43 Class 1 2 Class 2 1 Class 4		

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

There are within the District many supplies of water usually from land springs which serve isolated farmsteads and other properties varying in number from single houses to about 94 houses in the case of the village supply to Threshfield. These larger supplies have been sampled and supervised so far as this was possible throughout the year.

No improvements have been made to the supplies to part of Lothersdale, Halton East and Hambleton, which I recorded as being unsatisfactory in the last Annual Report, and the consumption of water from these sources continued to give anxiety. The urgency of the matter in Lothersdale and Halton East has been greatly increased by the fact that in both cases sewerage schemes have recently been completed and extensive sanitary improvements were not possible because of the inadequacy of the water supplies.

Part of Addingham village was still served by a small privately owned water company. This supply, which is untreated, serves some 34 houses in all.

During the course of the year samples showed pollution. In the past intermittent pollution has been cleared up by a thorough washing of the mains and a cleansing of the supply tank, but in this case no improvement was effected by cleansing. In common with most parts of the District the supply in this locality is being drawn upon much more heavily by the installation of bathrooms and internal w.c.'s and this is considered to be a possible cause of the pollution in the supply. The estate company was advised to install a sterilisation plant. Samples towards the end of the year showed that the pollution had diminished considerably, but it was considered, nevertheless, that this supply should either be sterilised or abandoned altogether in favour of an alternative supply from the Bradford Corporation which serves most of Addingham village. It was understood that the whole estate was being offered for sale, but nevertheless, the present owners were urged to have the necessary plant installed without further delay.

To the north-westerly side of the District, some properties are still being served from a main which is fed by the Winterburn reservoir owned by the inland waterways. The main crosses the District in a south-westerly direction to enter the canal near Barnoldswick. This supply is untreated, and during a major part of every year shows gross pollution. Along the course of this main, a considerable number of properties are served and many of these have now installed sterilising filters. Much work remains, however, to be done in ascertaining the precise number of dwellings served from this supply, and persuading the owners to install filters to make the supply fit for drinking purposes.

Following reports of the incidence of diarrhoea at Scargill, Kettlewell, an ecclesiastical rest centre, samples of water showed that the supply was showing some pollution. On investigation it was found that the chlorination plant was not being used. Further investigation did not suggest that the water supply was, in fact, causing the diarrhoea, but, nevertheless, the plant was re-started, and an undertaking given that it would not, in future, be put out of use at any time.

In the parish of Brogden, most of which is very scattered and served by small private water supplies, samples taken on the reconditioning of two Inns showed that in both cases the supplies were grossly polluted. In these cases there was no alternative supply and the existing sources were quite adequate in quantity, but were, in fact, polluted at the source. Sterilising filters are to be installed in both these cases.

During the course of the year several boreholes were put down and other improvements made to isolated private supplies. Sampling was continued on a similar scale to previous years.

151 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis; 79 were satisfactory and 72 unsatisfactory. 5 samples were sent for chemical analysis; all were satisfactory. 4 samples were taken from the Water Board Supply to Cononley village for acidity and lead content; all were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer & Surveyor for the details set out below:-

1. Farnhill and Kildwick were connected to the Southern Area Sewerage Scheme.
2. The Draughton and Halton East combined scheme was still in progress, but 95% complete.
3. Schemes for Appletreewick and Martons Both were awaiting Ministry approval at year end.
4. A Scheme for Kilnsey was in course of preparation at year end.

DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The inspection and supervision of all drainage work was continued as hitherto. Building contractors continued to co-operate with the Department and sent notices of drainage work when they were ready for inspection and test. So far as is known no drains were filled in without being inspected and if this was possible, tested also. Drains tested and inspected again showed a considerable increase over the previous years figures. These were as set out below:-

2,920 yards of 4" drain and 40 yards of 6" drain were inspected and tested. 4,828 yards of 4" and 214 yards of 6" drain were inspected, but not tested. In only a few cases was it necessary to disapprove and re-test the systems after modifications.

The privy and tippler closet conversion schemes were continued and the number of such conversions is as follows:-

13 pail closets and 28 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets. In addition, a further 43 pail closets and 57 waste water closets were converted, either as part of Housing Improvement Grant schemes or without grant aid.

BUILDING

The number of private houses erected during the year was greater than in any post war year. As a result of this more time had to be spent on this branch of the work than has hitherto been necessary.

The following table gives numerical details of all building work carried out during the year. The private building work was, as in the past, supervised by officers of the Health Department, but the supervision of Council houses was carried out by officers of the Engineer & Surveyor's Department.

Table 5.

	Embsay	Hebden	Glusburn & Xhills	Sutton	Steeton	Addingham	Thornton	Grassington	Eastburn	Gargrave	Hetton	Appletreewick	Carleton	Linton	Cononley	Threshfield	TOTAL:
Council Bungalows	3	1	6	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	32
Council Houses	12	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	23
Council Flats					Nil						Nil						
Dwellings provided by the conversion of buildings	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Private houses	12	2	21	3	20	26	2	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	96
* Dwellings provided by the conversion of house into two or more	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
+ Dwellings provided by the conversion of two or more houses into one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
No. of T.O.s. in above houses	32	2	32	7	20	42	4	1	9	7	1	2	8	-	8	4	179
No. of baths in above houses	32	2	31	7	20	39	2	1	8	7	1	2	7	-	8	4	171
No. with G.T.B. supply laid on	32	2	31	7	20	-	2	1	7	7	1	2	7	-	8	4	131
No. with water from private or statutory undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
No. connected to the sewer	32	2	31	7	20	39	2	1	7	7	1	-	7	-	8	4	163
No. connected to septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

* Originally 2 houses
+ Originally 8 houses

+ Originally 8 houses

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS

Officers of the Department continued to supervise those sections of the Factories Act under which local authorities have powers. 48 inspections were made and the attention of occupiers of factories was drawn to four contraventions of the Act.

The number of Outworkers engaged in burling and mending of worsted cloth was 71., of these 37 live in the District and 34 outside. Those living in the District were visited from time to time; particulars of those living in other Districts were sent to the Public Health Inspectors of the Districts concerned.

KEEPING OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

One new petroleum spirit licence was issued during the course of the year; this was for the storage of up to 100 gallons of petroleum mixture in a specially constructed store within a garage. One additional licence was issued covering the storage of 500 gallons of petroleum spirit. Several old tanks were replaced by new ones during the course of the year; this work was supervised by officers of the Department and the necessary tests made. In addition five old or new tanks were tested by nitrogen gas or air under pressure.

For the purpose of routine inspections the Council continued to enjoy the co-operation of the Fire Prevention Service of the West Riding County Fire Service whose officers inspected the licenced sites from time to time.

The licences operative at the year end authorised the storage of 222,700 galls. of petroleum spirit or mixtures, and 112 lbs. of carbide of calcium. These figures do not include the amount of fuel oil stored as no storage licence is required.

SCHOOLS

Most of the visits to schools were made to those with canteen facilities. Six additional w.c.'s were installed at Carleton Primary School.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Duties under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act which came into operation during the course of the year were allocated to the Health Department, and inspections were made on four kennels, the owners of which had applied for registration under the Act. Three of the four establishments were considered to be satisfactory and were duly licensed. The fourth did not quite come up to the requirements, and the work required not having been done at the end of the year no licence was issued.

There are no byelaws governing the keeping of animals operative within the District, but difficulty was not experienced arising from the absence of such byelaws.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Except for the one full time picture house and one used on a part-time basis within the district, the places of entertainment consist of the inns and public houses, many of which do a considerable amount of catering. In the case of the two notices served under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 which were mentioned in the last annual report the work had not been carried out at the end of the year. In one of these two cases Planning permission of the proposed new convenience was refused and further plans had to be deposited. In the other case whilst permission was not refused, great difficulty was experienced in finding a reasonable site for the proposed new toilets.

In the majority of cases the toilet facilities at places of entertainment throughout the District were adequate. Improvements were effected in five cases.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The main source of smoke pollution apart from domestic chimneys continued to arise from the burning of lime in the northern part of the District. It is very gratifying to be able to record that during the course of the year one lime burning plant was discontinued, and now there is only one such plant in full operation.

Factory chimneys continue to receive some attention from time to time, and whilst one or two minor contraventions of the Clean Air Act were observed informal action was sufficient to secure an abatement of the nuisance and no prosecutions were instituted.

New oil fired steam raising plant was installed, and a new brick chimney erected at a small factory within the District. The plant, which consisted of two new packaged type economic boilers, was oil fired. The flues from the boilers were connected to a new brick chimney the height of which had the Council's prior approval. The original plant at this factory, a Cornish boiler, had, from time to time, given a little trouble, and this new installation should effect considerable improvement.

NOISE NUISANCE

Complaints of noise nuisance arising from a textile and a light engineering factory within the District were not renewed, although both were operated under conditions exactly similar to former practice.

After working for approximately one year the saw mill which I mentioned in the last annual report was closed down. Consequently the risk of nuisance from this source was completely eliminated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Although there are one or two business established within the District which might give rise to nuisance, none was designated as an offensive trade. No nuisance was recorded from the knackery and tannery which have operated within the District for some years.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

As each year passes by, it becomes more and more obvious that larger compression type vehicles are increasingly necessary for the use of the vast volume of household refuse now being collected. During the course of the year this factor, coupled with the consideration of the extension of the weekly collection areas to further parts of the District, was given serious consideration by the Public Health Committee. In spite of the high cost involved it was decided that the collection of household refuse be stepped up from once in each 14 days to once in 7 days in the parishes of Embsay, Carleton, Bradley, Farnhill, Kildwick, Gargrave, Cononley, Grassington and Threshfield. In order for this extension to be made, and also to facilitate the work of the Department, an order for an S. & D. 35 cub. yard Pakamatic Refuse Collector was placed. The number of vehicles in use at the end of the year was the same as those recorded last year, and is again set out below:-

<u>Make of Vehicle</u>	<u>Date Purchased</u>
Dennis Side Loader - 10 cu. yds.	May, 1954.
- ditto -	May, 1956.
- ditto-	Oct. 1958.
Austin 10 cwt. Van.	Aug. 1959.
Shelvoke & Drewry fore & aft tipper - 14 cu. yds.	July, 1960.
Massey Ferguson Mechanical Shovel	May, 1962.
Shelvoke & Drewry fore & aft tipper - 14 cu. yds.	Sept. 1962.
- ditto -	Nov. 1963.

Consideration was given to use of paper sacks instead of dustbins within the District. It was decided to ask contractors developing three new sites in the southern part of the District to co-operate by providing sack holders conditional upon the Council themselves providing one sack each week for the householder to place in the holder. On completion of each of these sites some 200 houses will be on the paper sack method of storage of household refuse. Whilst the sacks in use at this small number of houses can have little effect on the amount of time spent on this work it is hoped that they will serve as pilot schemes, and that the experience gained on these sites would serve to obtain information of the efficiency of the system.

The disposal of all refuse collected was continued by controlled tipping, mainly on the Cononley Site. Considerable difficulty was experienced from flooding on this site from which it was concluded that a large land drain beneath the tipped area had become silted up, and was no longer working. Strenuous efforts were made to clear the drain by the use of rods to no avail, mainly because the drain was made of stone slabs and not piped as modern drains are. Eventually a new 12" concrete drain was laid to by-pass the obstruction after which no further trouble was experienced. Knipe Wood Tip in Kettlewell was filled, and its use discontinued. This necessitated considerably longer hauls for the refuse.

No remedy was found for hooliganism on tip sites, and at the Cononley Depot.

As hitherto a small income accrued from the bin loan scheme.

Table 6.Refuse Collection and Disposal

	<u>1964.</u>
Approx. number of bins collected:	355,904
Approx. number of pails collected:	11,050
Approx. number of loads collected:	3,404
Approx. tonnage collected:-	7,777
Cost per ton of collection and disposal of refuse: £2. 11. 6d.	
Cost per 1,000 head of population of collection and disposal of refuse:	£835. 15. 7d.

No difficulty in disposing of salvageable materials was experienced throughout the year in spite of a quota system being imposed: towards the end of the year the quota was abandoned and the amount paid for baled newspapers increased.

A new contract was entered into with the Thames Board Mills Ltd., covering the five financial years from 1st April, 1965. In view of the improved position some publicity, using materials supplied by the Mills, was undertaken towards the year end.

Income from the sale of salvageable materials was as given below.

<u>Table 7.</u> <u>Materials or Service</u>	<u>Salvage</u>		<u>Weight</u>		<u>Income</u>		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Fibreboard	55	6	1	0	532	4	8
Mixed Waste	49	16	0	0	391	5	10
Newspaper	34	18	3	0	297	2	9
Aluminium		3	1	1	14	19	10
Brass			2	5	3	13	8
Batteries		1	2	22	1	3	9
Lead			1	20	1	15	7
Zinc		4	2	6	7	19	4
Scrap waggon & trailers					6	10	0
Cast Iron	2	13	2	0	26	15	0
Copper			1	12	4	12	10
Rags		18	1	3	18	5	6
Collection of Trade Waste					258	5	0
Removal of Accumulations					<u>44</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>
					<u>£1,609</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

RODENT AND OTHER PEST CONTROL.

The employment of the fully trained, full-time rodent operative was continued throughout the year. In addition to treatments for rats and mice he was also employed in the control of fly breeding on refuse tips and other infestation. During the early part of the year the operative kept well on top of the work and few complaints were received. Unfortunately, later in the year he was on sick leave for a considerable period, and the work suffered. During this period the more urgent infestations were dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors.

All the various sewerage schemes serving the villages received two complete treatments during the course of the year; the poison used was fluoracetamide. The operative and all workers on the sewerage systems had been fully instructed as to the danger attendant on its use.

The free service to householders was continued, and under these circumstances rate payers were quick to report infestations as they were found.

The owners and occupiers of farms and other business premises were offered contracts, and some 95 availed themselves of the offer. Details of the contracts were that on payment of the sum of £3. 10s. 0d. per annum the Council agreed to furnish four inspections with such treatments following the inspection as was found to be necessary. Although there was some increase in the number of contracts the service was quite capable of extension, and if given support by farmers and others, could be completely self-supporting.

It was not necessary to serve any notice under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. During the summer of previous years some nuisance had arisen in the Crosshills area because of the presence of lesser house flies in enormous numbers in the houses near to a range of poultry huts in the Junction district of that parish. Frequent inspections were made during the summer months, and because of regular spraying on the passages and walls with insecticide, no nuisance arose. Some complaints, however, were received from the householders, and the owner of a factory adjoining the Cononley refuse tip that house flies in considerable numbers were entering the houses and the mill. Whilst this complaint was never fully substantiated treatment of the adjoining tip was stepped up during the fly breeding season.

No infestations from bed bugs, fleas or lice came to light during the year.

RAG FLOCK ETC., ACT.

There were no manufacturers of bedding established within the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There was one licensed pet shop within the District. The only pets sold from this shop were tropical and other fish and fish foods. The shop was closed before the end of the year.

MEAT FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

I am not aware that any raw or cooked meats for dogs and other animals were retailed within the District, although coloured raw meat and cooked meats were distributed on wholesale basis from a knackery. All meat seen ready for distribution

from these premises had been coloured prior to dispatch.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk

Because of the recent appointment of sampling officers by the West Riding County Council it was not considered necessary to sample from as many premises as in former years, and sampling was continued on a rather more selective basis. Samples taken show an increase over last years somewhat low figures.

Most of the samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Bradford for methylene blue examination, and the Ring test for the presence of brucellosis. Milks which were positive to the Ring test were given microscopic examinations after culture, and later biological examinations. In the case of nine of the samples which gave positive results, the presence of live brucella was confirmed either by culture or biological examination. Notices were served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959., on the producers requiring the diversion of all the milk for pasteurisation until the herds were found to be free from infection.

There were four dairies registered and operative during the year. Set out overleaf is a summary of milk samples taken during the year.

A complaint was received from a householder that milk delivered to her house had been put into a dirty bottle. The bottle which quite obviously contained dirt adhering to the inside of the bottle was presented to Committee. A warning was sent to the milk retailer and the management of the dairy at which the milk had been processed and bottled.

(b) Ice-Cream

The small ice-cream factory which was established within the District a few years ago closed down during the course of the year, and consequently there was no ice-cream being manufactured at the end of the year. 119 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

Samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to the laboratory for the methylene blue examination as set out below.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Time Taken to reduce</u> <u>Methylene Blue</u>
Grade 1	96	$4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more
Grade 2	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 hours
Grade 3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours
Grade 4	<u>1</u>	0 hours
	<u>120</u>	

(c) Other Food & Samples

In an effort to check the adequacy of the washing up facilities in public houses and other catering establishments, 145 swabs were taken from various utensils and submitted to the laboratory for test. In the case of five which showed unsatisfactory results further visits were made to the premises concerned and the washing up methods overhauled.

In order to check whether a deep freeze in a shop had been switched off either inadvertently or otherwise, three samples of frozen food were taken and submitted to the laboratory for examination. All three samples were free from pathogenic organisms, and there had been no build up in other types of organisms.

(d) Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses

There were four slaughterhouses licensed during the year; of these one was used extensively for the slaughter of pigs; two were used by retail butchers on one or two days only each week, and one was used hardly at all.

The inspection of all animals slaughtered was continued either at the time of slaughter or immediately thereafter. This necessitated the attendance of an inspector on Saturday and Sunday of each week. In one slaughterhouse, slaughtering was carried on every day of the week except Thursday. Because of the increase in throughput in this slaughterhouse, it became quite obvious as the year progressed that hanging facilities and the space for inspection was becoming more and more inadequate, and the owner/occupier was informed that he should take steps to extend the cooling hall.

All condemned meat and offals were coloured green prior to collection by an approved processor.

One slaughterhouse was in the course of erection during the year, but was not completed and licensed at the end of December.

Table 9.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed & Inspected.	199	4	2	444	22,147	1
<u>Disease & condition other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercus</u>						
Whole carcase unfit	-	-	-	-	6	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit:	6	2	-	3	1,904	-
% affected	3.03	50.00	-	0.68	8.62	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcase unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of carcasses where parts or organs unfit	1	-	-	-	94	-
% affected	0.50	-	-	-	0.42	-
<u>Cysticercus</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses subm'd to treatment by refrigeration (incl. in above)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9 - cont.

MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED - 1964BEEF

<u>Disease and Condition</u>	<u>Meat Lbs.</u>	<u>Organs Lbs.</u>
Abscesses	-	15
Actino-bacillosis	42	-
Adhesions	-	6
Cirrhosis	-	14
Cysticercus Bovis	28	3
Mastitis	-	34
Pleurisy	28	4
Pneumonia	-	6
Tuberculosis (Localised)	22	-
	<u>120</u>	<u>82</u>

MUTTON

Filaria	-	4
Fracture	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

PORK

Abscesses	26	-
Arthritis	30	-
Ascaris Lumbricoides	-	998
Bruising	115	-
Cirrhosis	-	90
Cysticercus Tenuicollis	-	13
Fatty degeneration	-	74
Fibrosis	-	7
Filaria	-	2
Fractures	72	-
Hepatitis	-	192
Hydatid Cysts	-	5
Injury	30	-
Jaundice	199	-
Nephritis	-	4
Oedema	70	-
Pericarditis	-	435
Peritonitis	150	10
Pleurisy	-	814
Pneumonia	-	1,042
Pyæmia	210	-
Swine Erysipelas	89	-
Tuberculosis (localised)	1,342	-
Urinary Cysts	-	3
Urticaria	1	-

+ Pleurisy, Pericarditis, Inflammation
& Adhesions

+ This number is taken from the number of
plucks unfit.

<u>-</u>	<u>426</u>
2,334	4,115

(e) Food Premises

Inspections of food shops, food preparing rooms and canteens were increased during the year. The standard generally was found to be quite good but several, whilst not being in a generally dirty condition, were found to be very untidy and the general impression on entering, was of careless methods and technique.

Improvements and inspections were carried out as recorded below:-

Table 10.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Butchers shops	73
Bakehouses	21
Confectioners	26
Catering Establishments	130
Fishmongers	4
Fried Fish shops	35
Grocers	161
Greengrocers	32
Licensed Premises	81
Mobile Food & Snack Bars	<u>2</u>
Total:	<u>565</u>

Table 11. Improvements to Food Premises

Premises redecorated	18
Walls & ceilings etc. repaired or cleaned	7
Miscellaneous	7
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	5
Improved wash-up facilities	5
Wash-hand basin provided	5
New sinks provided	6
New tiled floors laid	4
Floors repaired	3
Additional cold store facilities	<u>2</u>

62

/continued

B/F	62
Improved lighting	2
Wash-hand basins repaired	2
Repairs to sanitary accommodation	1
Premises refitted	<u>1</u>
Total:	<u>68</u>

Details of canned and other food found to be unfit for food and accordingly surrendered for destruction, are set out below:-

Table 12.

<u>Unsound Food</u>	<u>Condition</u>
5 tins cooked ham 62 lbs. 10 ozs.	Decomposition

One slaughterhouse was in the course of erection during the year, but was not completed and licensed at the end of December.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Council does not own a swimming bath, but there are two privately owned baths which were open for school children and general public use. In addition there were two for the use of schoolboys at boarding schools within the District. One of these was chlorinated and filtered mechanically and one was emptied, refilled frequently and hand chlorinated.

Some trouble was again experienced at the Sutton Institute bath by the intermittent use of the chlorination plant. It transpired, after further investigation, that the filtration plant was not operating efficiently. Representations were made to the owners who commenced the reconditioning of the pool, and a thorough overhaul of the purification plant.

The sterilisation plant at the Glusburn bath was also found to be inefficient. The trouble was later rectified. Details of sampling are set out below.

Table 13.

Swimming Bath	No. of samples taken	Mean probable No. of Bact. Coli. per 100 ml.			No. of Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			Plate Count 24 hrs. at 37°C		
		0	1-10	10+	0	1-10	10+	0	1-10	10+
Sutton Mill Inst. Swimming Bath	24	19	3	2	20	2	2	4	10	10
Glusburn Inst. Swimming Bath	29	23	4	2	24	4	1	3	10	16
Malsis School Swimming Bath	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	4	4	-
TOTALS:	61	50	7	4	52	6	3	11	24	26

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part One of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Inspections (3)								Written Notices (4)								Occupiers prosecuted (5)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†		9	2	6	7	24	35	2	4	2	13	2	6	9	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

‡ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1)), Institutions (Section 124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127). Slaughter Houses Section (175 (1) (d) and (e) and Railway Running Sheets (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found																Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)								
	Found (2)								Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)									By H.M. Inspector (5)							
	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedbergh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedbergh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton		U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedbergh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)																									
(a) Insufficient ... ..	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	1	4	20	.	.	.	.	1	4	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Total	4	1	5	20	.	.	8	.	1	4	19	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

[illegible]

SECTION F.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION I OF
THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Health Education
11. Unsatisfactory Families
12. Welfare of the Aged
13. Prevention of Illness - Care and After-Care
14. Nursing Homes
15. Ambulance Service
16. School Health Service
17. Welfare Foods Service
18. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Details of the population and acreages of the eight districts have been given in Section A. Of these districts the whole of one (Sedbergh) and considerable portions of two (Settle and Skipton R.D)., come within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. This is an extensive area of beautiful and relatively wild country in which the average number of persons per square mile is 34., compared with an average for the Administrative County of 640. More recently, the Forest of Bowland has been designated an area of outstanding natural beauty, by Order under the National Parks Commission. Agriculture is the staple occupation in these areas, with some quarrying and limestone burning, and a few small mills as subsidiary industries. The remainder of the Division has been termed the Lower Dales area, with much good farming land and a variety of industries in the towns and larger villages, in which textiles predominate. State Forests have been established over quite an extensive area in Bowland, but not elsewhere.

The employment situation has been good; the wholly unemployed varying between 89 in January to 48 in September and November. This is the lowest figure for seven years. Short time working has taken place, but only to a minor degree. There is a particular shortage of skilled labour in the building and engineering trades; and hoteliers are recruiting foreign labour to help cover the shortage of domestics. In such redundancies as have occurred the work-people have been quickly placed in alternative employment.

2. HEALTH CENTRES:

Health Centres were to be one of the most important provisions under the National Health Service Act of 1948., but at that time they had no appeal so far as the family doctors were concerned. It is only recently that their value has come to be appreciated, and there are many doctors, particularly the younger ones, who now believe that they offer the best means of utilising our dwindling medical and nursing resources.

The County Council has only one health centre but it is proceeding with its plan for the erection of modest clinics in major centres of population, and mini-clinics in smaller places where joint usage by family doctors is feasible. There is no doubt that a well designed clinic can be the focal point for a wide range of health and welfare services for mothers and children. Also for the school health service and the services for old people. There are additional advantages if the clinic is under the same roof as the health office, to which the public may readily come for help and advice on the many health and social problems with which they are often faced. Such premises will be in use in Skipton's High Street by the time this report is in print.

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

It is the responsibility of the local health authority to provide midwives for mothers who wish to have their babies at home. In this Division few wish to do so, and in contrast to many parts of the country, none is

compelled to do so. One full-time midwife is employed and eighteen home nurse/midwives. All have cars and are qualified to administer trilene analgesia.

During the year these midwives attended 142 home confinements. That is eleven per cent of births and well below the national average. The family doctors are 'booked' to attend these confinements, and did so in 74 cases. Ante-natal care is shared with the doctors, and is facilitated by the use of record cards by both parties.

Classes for the teaching of mothercraft and relaxation exercises are organised at six centres by the midwives and health visitors, and are particularly valuable to mothers having first babies.

The births notified in the Divisional area during the year are set out below, and show an increase of 92 over the preceding year.

	BIRTHS:				
	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live:	Still:	Live:	Still:	
(a) Primary notifications:	143	2	554	2	701
(b) Add Inward Transfers:	1	0	550	10	561
(c) Total notifications rec'd.	144	2	1,104	12	1,262
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers:	1	0	4	0	5
(e) Total Adjusted Births:	143	2	1,100	12	1,257

4. CHILD WELFARE:

This covers the care of the baby by the midwife to the fourteenth day, including those babies now discharged from hospital earlier than usual, most commonly about the sixth day. Supervision thereafter and until the child leaves school is the responsibility of the health visitor/school nurse. Her visits are on a selective basis, particular attention being given to babies who are not thriving, or where care is inadequate in one or more respects. The total number of calls made by health visitors is given in Section 6.

(a) Clinic Services:

The child welfare clinics continue to be well patronised; the attendances in 1964 showing a considerable increase over 1963. They provide advisory and supportive services which are obviously appreciated by large numbers of parents who only seek a general medical practitioners advice when there is illness in the family. Whilst practitioners can run their own baby clinics it seems unlikely, as their numbers grow less and the population grows larger, that the ever-increasing demands on their time will permit much development in that direction. During the year the village hall became available in Addingham and a fortnightly clinic was started in May. That released the mobile clinic for a session elsewhere and it was diverted to Embsay.

A monthly clinic was also organised in Dent, necessarily a very small one. Alterations were made in the itinerary of the mobile clinic in North Craven, and Burton-in-Lonsdale and Clapham were included after a gap of several years.

Details of the clinics are as follows:-

(i) Static Clinics.

<u>Location of Clinics.</u>	<u>No. of sessions per month</u>	<u>Total No. of children who attended during yr.</u>	<u>Total attendances of children during year</u>
* Addingham	2	21	341
Barnoldswick	8	254	3,476
Earby	6	179	1,424
Gargrave	2	101	758
Crosshills	4	207	1,839
Grassington	2	62	520
Silsden	4	207	1,855
Skipton	8	259	4,030
Waddington	2	87	699
Settle	2	139	1,351
Bentham	2	133	644
Ingleton	2	83	616
Sedbergh	2	53	362
Hellifield	2	44	523
* Dent	1	5	43
	<u>49</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>18,481</u>

(ii) The Mobile Clinic:

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Attendances:</u>
* Addingham	335
Bradley	154
Carleton	278
Cononley	350
Cowling	502
* Embsay	127
Steeton	364
Austwick	165
* Burton-in-Lonsdale	36
* Clapham	16
Helwith Bridge	36
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	165
Stainforth	19
Langeliffe	117
Long Preston	123
Rathmell	101
Gisburn, Mitton, Withgill,	218
Grindleton, Sawley, Bolton-by-Bowland	226
	<u>3,332</u>

(* = for part of the year)

(b) Premature Births:

Premature babies are those weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. During the year '76 prematures were born, 73 in hospital and 3 at home. Ten died within 28 days. The Bradford Children's Hospital has a specially equipped and staffed unit to which prematures can be transferred if necessary, and their conveyance will be facilitated by the provision of new portable incubators which Oxygenaire Ltd., have been developing during the past two years in co-operation with the County Ambulance Service.

(c) Nurseries:

There is one day nursery, provided by a firm of textile manufacturers. It is visited periodically by a doctor and a health visitor.

(d) The Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948.

Under this Act registration and approval of homes is required where three or more children under five years of age are received to be looked after for a day or a substantial part of a day, or for any longer period, not exceeding six days. There is one such home in the Division, of a very satisfactory standard.

(e) Unmarried Parenthood:

Without including transfers which may be received from the Registrar General after writing this section, there were 53 illegitimate births during the year. The services of the department were requested in 13 cases which were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, where the County Council provided financial assistance. Of the mothers, one was under 15; 17 were between 15 and 19; and 25 between 20 and 25. There were 7 over 25. As regards the disposal, the mother kept the baby in 34 cases; 10 babies were adopted; 4 were fostered; 1 was taken by grandparents, and 2 of the mothers married. Action had not been finally settled in two cases.

(f) Phenylketonuria:

Reference has been made in the last four reports to this rare, inherited metabolic disease which, if undiscovered and untreated, can give rise to mental defect. During these four years the disease has been discovered on two occasions by health visitors testing the urine of all the young babies. These children have now left the Division, but they had made satisfactory progress under regular medical supervision and strict dietary control.

(g) Congenital Disease of the Hip.

This is the second example of true preventive medicine which the health visitors are undertaking, by performing a simple manipulation called the Ortolani Test on all babies. No cases were discovered, but if they had been, special splinting started in the early weeks of life now produces much better results with a minimum of trouble.

(h) Infants "at Risk".

A number of babies are born every year at risk to various hazards. These may be hereditary defects; or occur during pregnancy in the form of toxæmia, hæmorrhage, post-maturity, or virus diseases; or occur during labour if it is difficult or prolonged; or appear after birth in the form of asphyxia,

jaundice or convulsions. It was thought that if these hazards were recognised special care and guidance could be given to the handicapped child, and a register of children "at risk" has been kept in Divisions 1 and 31. It involved a lot of work, and has not been found to be successful. It would seem that we are not sufficiently advanced in research at present to be in a position to say which babies are likely to have defects, and the register has been discontinued.

(i) Congenital Abnormalities:

In place of the "at risk" register, attention is now being focussed on congenital abnormalities, for the thalidomide incident showed that there was a lack of information, both nationally and regionally, on the early recognition of these defects. A scheme is now in operation whereby doctors and midwives notify the medical officer of health of any abnormality apparent at birth. This excludes the majority of defects of the heart, eyes, and hearing, as well as mental subnormality; for the age at which these conditions becomes recognisable varies. But all these notifications go to the General Register Office where a central statistical record will show any trend towards particular defects which appear; and would have shown the limb deformities due to thalidomide at an early stage. Congenital malformations occur in about 5 per cent of all births. About 5 per cent show gross abnormalities, and half of these do not survive the first year. This gives some idea of the problem.

5. HOME NURSING:

Few occupations have been so heavily affected by recent social changes as nursing. The organisation of our society makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the purely vocational approach which has sustained the profession for so long; hard work, long hours, and poor financial rewards have led to difficulties in recruitment in every branch throughout the whole country. Nursing, once one of the few professions open to women, now has to compete with a great many others, and the position is grave. The Royal College of Nursing believes that despite this competition nursing still has attractions, and that recruitment can be improved by radical changes in the system of training. It believes this can be done by recognising different educational standards, and producing three types of nurse. The most skilled would be the registered nurse, followed by the enrolled nurse qualified on a planned apprenticeship system. The third type would be the ward assistant combining the existing grades of nursing auxiliary and ward orderly.

With the position outlined above it will be appreciated that the Division has had its difficulties. These difficulties are exaggerated by its rural nature, and the necessity for having a majority of home nurses qualified to undertake midwifery. Admittedly their confinements are few, but there is a limit to the distance they can be expected to motor to a home confinement, particularly in winter. Illnesses, longer holidays and absences on courses increase the difficulties. But thanks to a loyal staff and a high degree of co-operation it has been possible to provide a full service throughout the year, and moreover a service by fully qualified nurses and midwives.

The total visits paid shows a small decrease over last year, a matter of only fifty. The figures are:-

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of cases attended during year.</u>	<u>No. of visits paid during year.</u>
Medical	1,469	35,734
Surgical	395	7,750
Infectious Diseases	8	72
Tuberculosis	16	819
Maternal Complications	<u>39</u>	<u>276</u>
	<u>1,927</u>	<u>44,651</u>

6. HEALTH VISITING:

Although better placed than many authorities it has been difficult to maintain a full establishment of health visitors this year. And as they also undertake the duties of school nurse and tuberculosis health visitor, it will be appreciated that deficiencies are soon felt. Efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties by employing three part-time nurse assistants with cars to undertake routine work such as audiometry, eye testing, and inspections in schools. Reference has already been made to the increasing task of the health visitors in preventive medicine in the form of tests for phenylketonuria, dislocation of the hip, and congenital defects. To those can be added special tests for suspected deafness which many are now qualified to undertake, and attention to eye defects. The recruitment and supervision of home helps also takes up a lot of time; all these duties being additional to their traditional role of family adviser on the bringing up of babies and young children. One health visitor has devoted much time to liaison work with the consultant in geriatrics. Others have attended the chest clinic on a rota basis. Further progress has been made towards placing the health visitors in the same relationship to the family doctors as the home nurses and midwives. But this has not yet been taken to full secondment to a particular doctor or group practice, working from a surgery. That is easier to arrange in large towns, and it is anticipated that our own pattern will eventually evolve, suited to the area and its practitioners.

It is always difficult to summarise the work undertaken by the health visitors. One case may need many visits, and in their field quality of work is always more important than quantity. But the following figures are available.

<u>Classification of Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
Expectant Mothers	369
Children born in 1964	6,083
Children born between 1959-63	10,659
In respect of tuberculosis	283
Other visits	11,732

7. HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year 163 part-time home helps were attending 487 households for varying periods each week. In 1963 the figures were 153 and 472 respectively; and in 1962 they were 126 and 375. This shows how the service continues to expand, and the way it has developed since 1948 when less than a dozen home helps were employed, mainly on home confinements. The administration of the service now occupies three clerks almost full time, and the recruitment and supervision undertaken by the health visitors and home nurses is a considerable task. Most authorities now employ home help organisers for this purpose.

However, we are told that this service is one of the best things that has come out of the National Health Service Act of 1948., and it is certainly a great help to elderly people. Without it many of them would be in welfare homes, hospitals, or living with relatives. Recruitment is never easy, particularly outside the towns where an assurance of regular employment cannot be given because of fluctuating demands. Supervision is not easy either, and much has to be left to the loyalty, kindness and good sense of the employees. It is a tribute to them that they accept their duties so willingly; and that complaints from patients and staff are so rare.

A summary of the work undertaken is as follows:-

<u>Category of Cases</u>	<u>From prev- ious year</u>	<u>New cases</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hours employed</u>
1. Aged 65 years or over:	401	194	595	90,179
2. Under 65 years.				
(a) Chronic sick and Tuberculosis:	59	23	82	13,323
(b) Mentally disordered:	-	-	-	-
(c) Maternity:	4	52	56	3,308
(d) Others:	8	23	31	3,281
	<u>472</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>110,091</u>

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

As various aspects of this subject have been dealt with in previous reports it would perhaps be a good thing if the section started with a few facts and figures this year. These have been enumerated in the following way:-

- (i) 1 in every 15 women, and 1 in every 20 men need hospital treatment for mental ill-health at some time in their lives.
- (ii) 1 family in every 5 has one member suffering from serious mental disorder.
- (iii) About 45 per cent of our hospital beds are occupied by patients who are mentally disordered.

- continued -

- (iv) 9 out of 10 patients admitted to mental hospitals are able nowadays to leave within a year. A generation ago the average stay in a mental hospital was ten years.
- (v) Approximately 5,500 people in England and Wales commit suicide each year, and another 40,000 attempt it.
- (vi) 1 baby in 250 is born mentally subnormal to the extent that he will need care and support all his life.
- (vii) The estimated cost to this country of mental disorder in hospital beds, loss of wages and industrial output, has been put at £200 million a year.

Bearing these points in mind it will be appreciated that the three mental welfare officers in the Division are very fully occupied. They have built up a very satisfactory relationship with the consultant psychiatrists and family doctors; and although most of their work is amongst patients discharged from hospital and the subnormal and severely subnormal, they are playing an increasing part in pre-care with the hope of avoiding hospital admission. Where admission does become necessary about half the patients now go informally - i.e., without the exercise of compulsory powers. The mental welfare officers also organise a fortnightly psychiatric social club, which is a help to patients who feel unable to join in normal community activities.

With regard to the mentally subnormal, children who at best will never be able to go to school, or at worst need a lifetime of supervision and care - conditions are improving. Although our worst cases are in hospitals it will be possible to do more for the others when the Skipton Training Centre opens in February 1965. This will accommodate 60 patients, and four in a special care unit. They will be trained according to their abilities by a staff of five on five days each week. And as the majority cannot travel by public transport arrangements have been made for their collection from Addingham and South Craven, West Craven and Settle. A mid-day dinner will be provided. Eventually, this training centre will also have a hostel to accommodate patients living too far outside the day collection scheme. They will come in on Mondays and go home on Fridays, thus retaining the essential family ties which are easily broken when the only alternative has been permanent admission to hospital.

Statistics provide an inadequate record of the work undertaken, but a few may be of interest.

- (i) The number of patients receiving supervision in the form of home visits on 31st December was -
 - (a) Mentally Ill: 89., (b) Mentally subnormal: 32.,
 - (c) Severely subnormal: 19.
- (ii) The number of patients awaiting admission to hospital was 6. (1 subnormal, 5 severely subnormal).
- (iii) The number of temporary admissions during the year, usually to relieve the family was 10.

- continued -

(lv) Mentally ill, subnormal and severely subnormal patients referred to the Authority during the year -

(a)	by family doctors:	58
(b)	On discharge from hospital:	66
(c)	From hospital out-patients:	31
(d)	by the local education authority:	8
(e)	by Police and Courts:	11
(f)	other sources:	<u>23</u>
		<u>197</u>

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION:

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine became available in 1962 replacing the protection previously given by four injections. Since then the immunisation programme recommended for children in the West Riding has been as follows:-

<u>Age:</u>	<u>Visit:</u>	<u>Vaccine:</u>	<u>Injection:</u>	<u>Interval:</u>
2 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	1	4 to 6 weeks
	2	- do -	2	- do -
	3	- do -	3	- do -
6 to 10 months.	4	Poliomyelitis		4 weeks
	5	- do -		- do -
	6	- do -		
15 - 18 months	7	Diphtheria) Pertussis) Tetanus)	4	
18 - 24 months	8	Smallpox	5	
5 years	9	Diphtheria) Tetanus) Poliomyelitis	6	
10 years	10	Diphtheria) Tetanus)	7	
13 years	11	B.C.G.	8	

This programme may look formidable, and it is for mothers with large families living in isolated places. But there are the static clinics, mobile clinics, and G.P. surgeries for them to choose from. And the health visitor may give 'polio' vaccine at her home visits. Most mothers manage it, and although all our immunisation rates could be improved it is indifference rather than isolation which is usually the deciding factor. As mentioned earlier in the report, it is likely that measles vaccination will be added to the programme before long.

Statistics:(a) Diphtheria.

Number of children immunised during the year:-

<u>Under 5.</u>	<u>5 to 14 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,035	73	1,108

The number of children given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) was 673. These injections are usually given when the children enter the primary schools.

(b) Smallpox.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 384.

(c) Whooping Cough:

Children immunised during the year:-

Age at date of final injection.

<u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
982	Nil	982.

(d) Poliomyelitis:

Numbers immunised since inception of the scheme.

All age groups: 6 months to 40 years:

25,579.

(e) Tetanus:

Numbers immunised during the year:-

<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1,033	192	1,225

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination (against tuberculosis)

- (i) No. of 13 year old children vaccinated: 771
- (ii) No. of infants at special risk
vaccinated by Chest Physician: 69

10. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The "Report of a Joint Committee of the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils" was published during the year and merits particular attention. Whilst it is difficult to fix precise boundaries to health education, four main types of programme were given. They were as follows:-

- (a) Specific action - Vaccination and Immunisation are examples, and have achieved remarkable results in diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. The public has confidence in the protection offered; and the approach is usually personal - e.g. by doctor, health visitor, or letter to parents of school children.
- (b) Habit or attitude changing - Here the giving up of pleasant habits may be involved and strong vested interests are often pressing the other way. Examples are, smoking, the excessive consumption of alcohol and food, and the ever-increasing use of cars and television sets, combined with a failure to take exercise amongst the middle-aged. Many men know less about, and certainly pay less attention to, the maintenance of their health than the maintenance of their motor car. Included under this heading was the public attitude to mental illness, which has been changed so much in the past decade.
- (c) Support for community action - There have been marked improvements in such things as dental health, sanitary cleanliness, nutrition, food hygiene, clean air, foot health, and maternal and child care. But much remains to be done, particularly amongst the Registrar General's social classes IV and V (i.e., partly skilled and unskilled workers). These classes have the highest infant mortality rates, and are often associated with heavy industry and bad housing.
- (d) Education which leads patients to know when to consult their doctors, especially at the early stage of serious disease. Many cancers are curable if patients seek advice at the right time, and if public confidence in the value of prompt treatment can be inculcated. The Manchester Committee on Cancer is undertaking such work. Also the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Although the public regard the Health Service more highly than almost any other social service, it has from its inception been a 'Treatment of Disease' rather than a 'Health' Service. Furthermore, improving and preserving health involves irksome adjustments to everyday life, which are much less interesting than the dramatic triumphs of curative medicine. Resistance is inevitable to any health education programme which seeks to change customs or modify habits. The health educators job is, therefore, a difficult one and the Joint Committee advise that there is scope for a new profession. More money will inevitably be required, for the amount spent at present is but a tiny fraction of that spent on the advertising of sweets, cigarettes, drink, and proprietary medicines. Even with the provision of more money the personal workers will have to remain the same - i.e.,

public health staffs, family doctors, dentists and school teachers. It is therefore quite obvious that the mass communication media should be used far more, particularly television and the Press (newspapers, periodicals and press advertisements). The Committee recommends that a strong Central Board should be established in England and Wales, similarly in Scotland, to advise local authorities, to promote a climate of opinion favourable to health education, and to develop programmes with the support of all national sources, commercial and voluntary as well as medical. They further recommend that particular attention be paid to school children, teenagers, fathers, middle-aged men, and those of limited intelligence in all groups; and that health education be given more attention in teachers' training colleges.

This Report is an important one and the synopsis is inevitably lengthy. But no excuse is needed for that if we are to accept the W.H.O. definition of health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not simply the absence of disease or infirmity.

11. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES:

References have been made to the so called problem families in previous reports, and of the difficulties encountered in trying to improve them. Fortunately, they are not numerous in this Division, and there are some well meaning people who believe that they should not exist in our Welfare State. But they do, and a case history may impress the reader more than a general account.

The history of the family 'X' is, that the young wife comes from a home well known as one of the dirtiest in the Division. None of the family is lacking in intelligence, but usually they never use it. On leaving school Mrs. 'X' went away from home to train for a job, but soon became pregnant and her first child was born when she was eighteen. A second illegitimate child was born two years later; Mrs. 'X' getting married before the child was born to a young man who was not the father of either of these children. The father, Mr. 'X' was one of a large family in a Yorkshire city. His mother died when he was young, and he was brought up by his father and brothers. He is an argumentative type who drinks and gambles, and is surly and unco-operative. The family is completed by a third baby, and a fourth will have arrived by the time this report is published. The home conditions have always been unsatisfactory, the rooms and bedding being dirty, the mattresses sodden, and the beds covered with old coats and rags. Mrs. 'X' always seems tired, listless and apathetic; her children never look clean and she is not interested in their appearance. Her habits are dirty, as are the nappies, pots, pans and crockery which are left about unwashed.

Training in housewifery and child management has been given, but Mrs. 'X' relapses only too quickly into her slovenly habits. The home conditions then become squalid within a few days. On the credit side. Mrs. 'X' is fond of her children and husband, and it is hoped that the family will remain united. But she will never be able to give them the security of a well-ordered, disciplined home life, or the understanding of her affection. Psychiatric treatment may eventually be necessary for the wife, and perhaps for the husband to deal with his paranoid tendencies. But it would not be surprising if he got so fed up with his wife's deficiencies and the state of his home that he left them in the lurch.

For the present the N.S.P.C.C. and all the social services are doing their best to keep the home going, activities being co-ordinated at the conferences held for this purpose in three parts of the Division three times each year, supplemented by more frequent discussions as the need arises. This is probably the worst case on our register at present, but there are a few others approaching it in terms of debts, squalor, neglect etc., and the opinion is still held that the employment of a specialist worker would, in the long run, save the authorities a good deal of money.

There are other cases in lesser difficulties, and the total number of families dealt with under this heading during the year was 83.

The Divisional clothing store is a great help in dealing with these families and other necessitous cases, for although no-one starves in the Welfare State it is very difficult for parents to find the money for new shoes and clothes for a large family living on National Assistance. Second-hand clothing is a great help to these families, and it is distributed on the recommendations of the health visitors. We are greatly indebted to those better-off families who keep our store filled; and to the four ladies who open it each Thursday afternoon.

12. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

This subject has been dealt with at some length in previous reports. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say here that in this Division 1 in 6 of the population can be classified as 'aged', and that their numbers will increase. Furthermore, many of them are unsupported by children, either because they never married, or were childless, or because their children have moved to other counties or countries. It is these elderly unsupported who make heavy demands on all the health and welfare services. Although rural communities may not have all the city amenities for the aged, there is often greater compensation in a basic good neighbourliness which is part of their way of life. Even so, much is available - Doctors, nurses, health visitors, home helps, nursing equipment, aids for the disabled, chiropody, perhaps a social club and 'meals on wheels'. Friendly visiting services are particularly valuable to relieve loneliness, and could be improved. Laundry services and advisory health clinics we do not have; and it is difficult to arrange convalescence. Welfare accommodation is always in short supply, and probably always will be, but there are plans for additional homes in the Division - at Earby, Settle and Sedburgh. However, we have an adequate number of hospital beds for the elderly, and will soon have a day hospital in Skipton. In addition, all the housing authorities have provided suitable dwellings for the aged, and are to provide more. Such accommodation, combined with a warden service and use of other services as required, goes a long way to meeting the needs of these old people whilst retaining a home of their own.

13. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The prevention of illness is still receiving far too little attention in this country, and many cancers could be cured if the population was educated in their early recognition. This applies especially to cancer of the breast and womb. Particular attention has been focussed on the latter this year, and following the lead of British Columbia the Ministry of Health has agreed to setup a cytology service - that is the microscopic examination of smears to detect cancer of the neck of the womb in the stage before it invades other tissues, and when it is curable. Most of these cancers detected by existing methods are not, and several thousand married women die in middle life every year.

It has also been shown by surveys in a number of places that of the known diabetics in the community there are an equal number suffering from diabetes without realizing it. Recognition is by urine testing, which may also show unsuspected kidney disease; whilst high blood pressure, defective vision and hearing, anaemia, and chest disease could also be detected by periodic health check-ups if the money and staff were available. Such community screening tests are easier to organise in towns, but there are no insuperable difficulties.

In the meantime all the members of the staff do what they can to encourage people to live the healthier life, using leaflets, posters, talks, film strips and films to assist them. Now that a separate health education section has been set up at Central Office more help is available. A comprehensive health education programme was issued to all Schools during the year.

As regards After-Care., convalescent home treatment has been provided for a number of patients on the recommendation of their doctors, and free milk to cases of active tuberculosis on the advice of the chest physician. The special training homes (Brentwood at Marple, and the Elizabeth Fry Home at York) are available for the mothers and children of 'Problem Families'.

The Chiropody Service continues to meet a real need amongst the elderly and the physically handicapped. It is a free service providing six - or more if necessary - treatments each year; and is provided by six Old Peoples' Welfare Committees, and eighteen chiropodists working in their own surgeries. At the end of the year 4,310 patients were receiving treatment, and the number of treatments given during the year was 23,353. Rates paid to the chiropodists are 9/- for each treatment in surgery, and 16/- for each domiciliary visit (inclusive of travelling expenses).

A list of the equipment held by the home nurses, at the Health Office, and at the County Supplies Department has been given in previous reports. It is extensive and well used.

14. NURSING HOMES:

There is only one nursing home in the Division. It has ten beds and is inspected periodically under the terms of the Nursing Homes Act, 1963. This Act provides better control than that hitherto exercised under the Public Health Act of 1936.

15. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service
Tel. Sedbergh 404.

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade.

County Ambulance Station,
Camlock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194/5.

Covers Settle Rural Districts,
excl. Nappa but incl. Bolton-
by-Bowland in Bowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service
Tel. Clitheroe 154.

Covers all parishes in
Bowland R.D. except Paythorne,
Newsholme, Horton and Middop.

County Ambulance Station,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. Barnoldswick 3146 & 3177

Covers the West Craven area,
Nappa in Settle R.D., and
Paythorne, Newsholme, Horton
and Middop in Bowland R.D.

Grassington Agency Service,
Tel. Grassington 346.

Operated by St. John's Ambulance
Brigade for the Upper Wharfedale
parishes.

County Ambulance Station,
Broughton Road,
Skipton.
Tel. Skipton 2273.

Covers Skipton U.D., and surrounding
parishes in Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Station,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Keighley 3223/4.

Serves Silsden U.D. and those
parishes in the southern part
of Skipton R.D.

Menston Ambulance Station,
Buckle Lane,
Menston,
Ilkley.
Tel. Menston 2191/2

Covers Addingham and Beamsley in
Skipton R.D.

The cover given is that in general use, but alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g., out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

All ambulances are now fitted with radio communication equipment and when out on journeys may be contacted through a base radio transmitter which is connected by private telephone lines to Barnoldswick, Settle and Skipton Ambulance Stations. This principle of direct communication between a driver and his Ambulance Station adds greatly to the efficiency of the Ambulance Service in that he can be directed from place to place without having to return to his Station, thus saving considerable time and mileage. It is invaluable in the case of major incidents and also in the case of accidents on the road, as hospitals can be warned over the network to be prepared to accept casualties. This latter is of particular benefit to the seriously injured.

A mobile Mountain Rescue Unit is held at Settle Ambulance Station for use in the more remote rural districts where it would be impossible to send a standard ambulance. This vehicle is invaluable in periods of snow to remove patients from remote farmsteads. It is fitted with additional special radio equipment for establishing local communications and linking to the mains radio network from isolated major incidents or pothole rescues.

16. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The School Health Service was established on a national basis in 1908., and although the health of the child population has improved enormously since then, the service still performs a special and valuable function.

Four duties are of paramount importance:-

- (i) About 14 per cent of children when they first start school are found with defects, (excluding dental defects), that require treatment, of whom 1 in 5 to 1 in 2 are not being treated even though family doctor and specialist services are freely available. Since many of these defects would worsen without treatment or impair educational progress it is essential that they should be found and treated.
- (ii) The examination, study, and supervision of handicapped children. In a school population of 7 million in England and Wales the severely handicapped number about 100,000. Many, many more less severely handicapped also need the supervision which the service has been designed to provide.
- (iii) The control of infectious diseases in schools and the immunisation of the children.
- (iv) Health Education and helping boys and girls through adolescence.

Whilst there is clearly a strong case for the medical examination of all children soon after they first start school the value of the subsequent routine examinations is now being questioned. In many areas it is being replaced by a selective examination which excludes the healthy, and thus leaves more time for examining children whose condition is of concern to their parents and teachers. Such a scheme is in operation in part of the Division and may be extended within the next year or two.

In addition to the routine examinations the hearing of all children is tested when they are seven years old; and of course, at other times, if it is indicated. Two audiometers are available for this purpose.

Colour vision is also tested, for large scale surveys have shown that the percentage of colour vision defective persons in the male population is eight per cent and in females 0.4 per cent.

In many trades and professions it is essential that those employed should have the ability to discriminate between colours accurately. Otherwise the colour defective person may be at a serious disadvantage or might endanger the safety of others. If boys are not to be disappointed in their choice of career this defect should be discovered at the age of 11., or 13 at the latest.

Another problem dealt with is enuresis or bed wetting. About 15 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls aged five are afflicted by it. Although the figure falls by spontaneous recovery to about five per cent of the total population of 9 year olds, the suffering of untreated children is very great indeed, whilst the washing (and renewal) of sheets is a major undertaking for parents. Fortunately, we now have a very effective form of treatment in the electric alarm which cures at least three quarters of the sufferers in a matter of weeks, although a few may require a second course. 14 of these alarms were in use in the Division throughout the year.

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Group Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils who have rec'd a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils inspected.		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (exc. dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (exc. squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960 & later	41	41	-	-	-	1	1
1959	436	431	5	-	15	86	94
1958	493	492	1	-	24	42	62
1957	68	66	2	-	4	5	9
1956	79	72	7	99	3	19	21
1955	9	9	-	-	1	1	2
1954	7	6	1	-	-	3	3
1953	3	3	-	-	1	2	3
1952	376	372	4	24	24	48	64
1951	169	166	3	-	19	19	38
1950	312	310	2	-	2	26	28
1949 & earlier	163	161	2	-	3	10	11
TOTAL:	2,156	2,129	27	123	96	262	336

(b) Other Inspections:

Number of Special Inspections: 1,472

Number of Re-inspections: -

Total: 1,472

(c) Return of defects found by medical inspection in the year ended 31.12.64.

Defect	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		T	O
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O		
Skin	16	23	24	13	35	16	75	52	40	49
Eyes: (a) Vision	44	169	4	32	48	49	96	250	97	197
(b) Squint	17	17	-	1	2	5	19	23	23	37
(c) Other	-	4	1	4	2	2	3	10	2	5
Ears: (a) Hearing	3	29	-	2	-	12	3	43	3	27
(b) Otitis Media	4	36	2	2	1	5	7	43	1	9
(c) Other	3	1	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	4
Nose & Throat	33	147	6	8	10	28	49	183	25	85
Speech	12	22	-	-	4	2	16	24	18	42
Lymphatic Glands	3	40	-	5	1	4	4	49	4	16
Heart	1	18	2	3	1	7	4	28	4	33
Lungs	12	50	1	6	9	18	22	74	9	45
Developmental										
(a) Hernia	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	2
(b) Other	3	40	1	-	2	5	6	45	13	33
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	-	6	-	10	5	22	5	38	4	38
(b) Feet	15	70	4	27	10	28	29	125	8	102
(c) Other	6	62	3	7	2	9	11	78	7	50
Nervous System:										
(a) Epilepsy	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	6	2	9
(b) Other	1	7	1	4	3	1	5	12	1	15
Psychological:										
(a) Development	1	5	-	-	3	3	4	8	2	22
(b) Stability	2	43	-	1	8	16	10	60	5	57
Abdomen	1	7	-	-	1	10	2	17	1	9
Other	23	33	5	6	16	17	44	56	28	63
TOTAL:	206	835	54	133	164	263	424	1,231	299	949

(d) Clinic Arrangements.

Staff shortages and other commitments still preclude the re-establishment of our three school clinics, but children are seen by appointment at the child welfare clinics when it is necessary.

Children found to have defects of vision attend clinics at Skipton, Barnoldswick, Settle, Sedbergh, Ingletton and Clitheroe, and are examined and re-examined by one of the Regional Hospital Board's ophthalmologists. During the year he saw 1,034 children.

The Hospital Board paediatricians and surgeons see cases at Skipton, Keighley, Burnley, Lancaster and Kendal. We are indebted to them for much valuable information on both school and pre-school children attending out-patients or in their wards.

The Child Guidance Clinic was open on Fridays throughout the year, and the psychiatrist saw 38 children and their parents. 12 of these were children which continued under treatment from 1963. This may seem a small number, but it will be appreciated that many of these children require prolonged treatment.

Dr. Atkinson left the service of the Authority in September, and as it was impossible to obtain another child psychiatrist it was decided that a senior assistant medical officer with special experience should take charge of the clinic, assisted by a psychologist and a psychiatric social worker. Such an arrangement has worked well in other places, the University Department of Psychiatry at Leeds being available to deal with the most serious cases and those requiring admission to hospital.

The Speech Therapy Clinics continued under Mrs. Harrison until December with a total of 421 sessions to cover 103 cases carried over from 1963 and 38 new cases. Mrs. Harrison then left after six years excellent work, and as no replacement was available the service had to be suspended. At the time of writing the West Riding has five speech therapists out of an establishment of seventeen.

(e) HANDICAPPED PUPILS:

It is the duty of the Local Education Authority to ascertain those children who, by reason of disability of body or mind, require special educational treatment; and to make provision for the special education recommended by the medical officers. Such children are called Handicapped Pupils, and an increasing number are attending day special schools. But in a Division where much of the population is scattered over a wide area arrangements have usually to be made for handicapped pupils to attend residential special schools.

During the year the following children were ascertained:-

<u>Category:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Blind	1
Deaf	1
Delicate	3
Physically Handicapped	6
Educationally subnormal	15
Maladjusted	6
Partially sighted	1

At the end of the year there were 61 receiving special educational treatment in special schools, and 20 are awaiting placement.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL:

Pontville R.C.	1
Baliol	3
Braithwaite	9
Royd Edge	1
Hilton Grange	2
Whinburn	1
Croome Court	1
Crowthorn School	1
Allerton Priory	1
Sunnyfield	2
Stone Cross	1
Rossington Hall	1
Springfield	3
Eden Grove	1

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Ingleborough Hall	5
Holly Bank	1
Ian Tetley Memorial Home	1
Coney Hill	1
Sedgwick House	1

DELICATE

Wharfedale Hospital School	2
Eden Grove	1

DEAF

Yorkshire School, Doncaster	2
Royal Cross	3
Elmete Hall, Leeds	2
Dockray House	1

BLIND:

Sheffield School	2
Henshaws School	1
Sunshine Home, Leamington	1
Rushton Hall	1
Preston School for Partially Sighted	1
Temple Bank	1

MAIADJUSTED:

Nortonthorpe Hall	2
Read School, Drax	1
Holly House, Chesterfield	1

OTHERS:

Maghull Epileptic Colony	1
West Kirkby Convalescent Home	1
Home Tuition	2

(f) SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

There are three residential special schools in the Craven Division:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington, for 40 senior physically handicapped boys;
- (b) Ingleborough Hall, Clapham, for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls;
- (c) Baliol School, Fedbergh, for 56 senior educationally subnormal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The employment of children is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and includes a medical examination. 71 children were examined during the year.

(h) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

All school leavers were examined during the year, and confidential reports submitted to the Youth Employment Officer where they were indicated.

(i) CLEANLINESS:

The Health Visitors/School Nurses undertake the examination of childrens heads for infestation with vermin. During the year 12,203 examinations were made and 369 children found to require treatment. Special combs and head lotions are available when the infestation is severe or persistent.

(j) DENTAL SERVICE.

The Division has been fortunate in retaining the services of three full-time dental officers. Details of the work undertaken are as follows:-

Number of children inspected:-	7,515
No. of children found to require treatment:	4,905
No. of children offered treatment:	3,875
Number treated:	1,877
No. of attendances:	8,334
No. of extractions:	
(a) temporary teeth:	1,906
(b) permanent teeth:	538
No. of general anaesthetics:	402

No. of fillings:	
(a) temporary teeth:	1,209
(b) permanent teeth:	6,383
No. of other treatments:	
(a) temporary teeth:	191
(b) permanent teeth:	2,565

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of welfare foods, other than liquid milk continues to be the responsibility of the local health authority.

In this Division they are available at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, at ten child welfare clinics, and through fourteen voluntary agencies in the more isolated villages.

The amounts distributed were 2,939 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,325 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 1,415 packets of Vitamin tablets, and 13,820 bottles of orange juice. Sales of dried milk and cod liver oil show further falls; those of the other two commodities small increases. But in general there has been a considerable reduction in sales since the Welfare Foods (Amendment) Orders were introduced on 1st June, 1961. Under these Orders vitamin supplements are sold at prices which cover their cost to the Government, for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month and handicapped children.

The costs at present are -

Cod Liver Oil:	1/- for a 6 oz. bottle.
Vitamin A & D Tabs. 6d - a packet of 45 Concentrated	
Orange Juice:	1/6d a 6 oz. bottle.

Liquid milk continues to be available at the special welfare price of 4d per pint, and National Dried Milk at 2/4d per tin as an alternative.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Particulars of examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Superannuation Schemes:	42
Entrants to Training Colleges:	79
Teachers:	11
Others:	63
	<hr/> 195

SECTION G - STAFF
(as at 31st December, 1964).

Ø (indicates services shared with other Divisions).

(i) MEDICAL, DENTAL AND ANCILLARY.

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.) R.R. Stoakley, M.B.B.Ch., D.P.H.)	Senior Assistant County Medical Officers & Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
P.J. Burke, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.I.H.	Assistant County & School Medical Officer.
T. McCree, M.B., B.S.) E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.,) G.D.G. Cameron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.) M.A. Hunter, M.B., B.Ch.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a sessional basis.
Ø T.S. Severs, M.D.	Ophthalmologist
Ø M.J. Smithson, B.A., D.S.A., A.P.S.W.	Psychiatric Social Worker
Ø J.B. Mannix, M.Ed. Dip. Ed., Psych.	Psychologist
Ø G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. R.K. Gilchrist, B.Ch.B., L.D.S.) M. Lord, B.D.S.) D.J. Stocks, B.D.S.)	Senior Dental Officer School Dental Officers

(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

J.S. Brewer, M.S.I.A. S. Rhodes (Pupil)	Barnoldswick U.D. " "
R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
M.H. Beckwith, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. D.S. Willis (Pupil)	Earby U.D. " "
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.	Sedbergh R.D.
N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I. F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D. " "
W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A. F.R. Hudson, M.A.P.H.I.	Silsden U.D. " "
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. A.F.G. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. W.J. Thornton, (Pupil).	Skipton U.D. " " " "
A.W. Craven, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C.	Skipton R.D.
G.E. Haigh, D.P.A. (Leeds) M.A.P.H.I. B. Schofield, M.A.P.H.I. J.K. Roper, M.A.P.H.I. D. Hopkinson (Pupil)	" " " " " " " "

(iii) NURSING STAFF.(a) Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N.R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part I) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurse/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss M.E. Alderton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. D. Crabtree	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.E. Crowther	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. Easton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) B.T.A., H.V.
Mrs. S.M. Midgley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Mitchell	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss F.I. Stockton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D.E. Wrathall	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(c) Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time).

Mrs. D. Cockshott	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. K. Hill	S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part I)
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N.
Mrs. E.E. Stott	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(d) Home Nurses

Mrs. H. Clay	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. G. Wearden	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Wiseman	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. L. Walter	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwives.

Mrs. E. Altham	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss M. Bales	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. F. Bleazard	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. P.M.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D.G. Dewrance	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss C. Herbert	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss O.M. Sparks	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Spedding	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. D.M. Briggs	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. F. Tillotson	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M.F.A. Wilson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(f) Home Nurse (Part-time).

Mrs. W.M. Sugden S.R.N.

(g) Midwife

Mrs. M.A. Hunt S.R.N., S.C.M.

(h) OTHER STAFF.MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.Senior Mental Welfare Officers.

Ø Mrs. M.M. de la Cour
Ø Mr. R. Aspinall

Mental Welfare Officers

Mrs. A.M. Dickinson S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mr. J.B. Parr
Mr. D.E. Simpson S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mrs. A.M. Benton Part-time teacher at Group Training Centre
Miss A. Walker - ditto-

Speech Therapist

Vacant

Venereal Diseases Social Worker

Ø Mrs. Doige Harrison S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Helps

Full Time None
Part Time 163

Other Domestic Staff 5

Administrative and Clerical Staff.

Mr. K.A. Knowles (Senior Clerk)
Mrs. B. Baker
Mr. R. Bentley
Mrs. B.H. Coates
Mrs. S. Dale
Miss M. Harris
Mr. B. Lund
Miss B. Mee
Miss B. Nowell
Miss L.F. Simpson
Miss B. Wood

Mrs. E. Branston)
Mrs. N. Dodd) Part-time.
Mrs. B.M. Eastwood)
Mrs. J. Knowles)
Mrs. B. Riley)

On the 31st December we were again in the happy position of having almost a full establishment of qualified public health nurses. We have been very fortunate so far, for many Divisions and Authorities have continuing staff difficulties. But our turn will come, for seven of our home nurse/midwives are now in a position to retire, and it seems most unlikely that replacements will be found, despite approval having been given to the training of Queen's Nurses within the Division.

One midwife and two health visitors attended refresher courses during the year. Six members of the staff attended short courses at Grantley Hall. Two health visitors attended special courses on the ascertainment of deafness in children, and there are now five staff trained in this procedure. 22 children were referred to them during the year. Staff conferences have been addressed by consultants in geriatrics and chest diseases. In August Nursing Officers from the Ministry of Health and the Regional Hospital Board attended a conference to discuss the advantages obtained from our nurses spending time in the hospitals, and the hospital sisters having a day on the district. It was agreed that there were many, and that each could learn from the other.

We have again had a number of visitors - e.g., nurses in training, student health visitors, and public health administrators, and have been pleased to give them instruction or facilities for studying our work.

There has been only one change in the clerical staff in recent years, and the Division has been very fortunate in retaining the services of so many experienced officers. Some overtime working has been necessary.

The Annual Staff Dinner was deferred this year with the intention of arranging an 'at home' as soon as the new health office and central clinic became available for inspection early in 1965.

